

THE *Country* GUIDE

CANADA'S NATIONAL FARM MONTHLY

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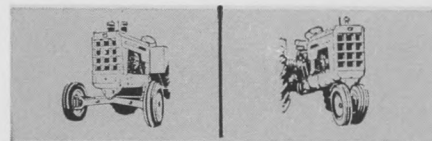
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# THE Country GUIDE

Incorporating The Nor'West Farmer and Farm and Home

CANADA'S NATIONAL FARM MONTHLY

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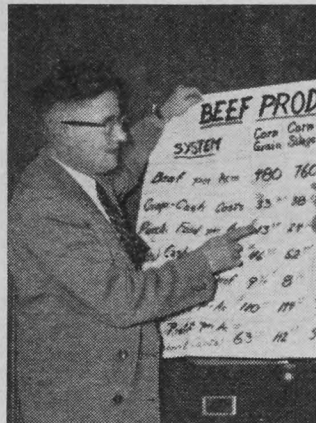
ELVA FLETCHER  
GWEN LESLIE

## In This Issue

**AN ACRE OF CORN CAN:** produce 10,000 pounds of milk; a ton of beef; return a profit of \$50 and help keep a beef cow for \$60 a year. For interpretations of these developments see articles by Don Baron on pages 15, 16, 17 and 18, and an editorial on the subject on page 5.

**DON'T MISS** the long range weather forecast for the growing season on the Prairies on page 7.

**"THE RICKSHAW BOY"** is the story of a man with a conscience. The first instalment of this 2-part story from the versatile pen of Guide field editor Cliff Faulknor begins on page 51.



Field Editor, Don Baron, analyzes the value of corn.

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**COVER:** Farm manager Jim Macdonald of the Western Ontario Agricultural School, Ridgetown, examines a sample of corn, on the school farm.  
—Don Baron photo.

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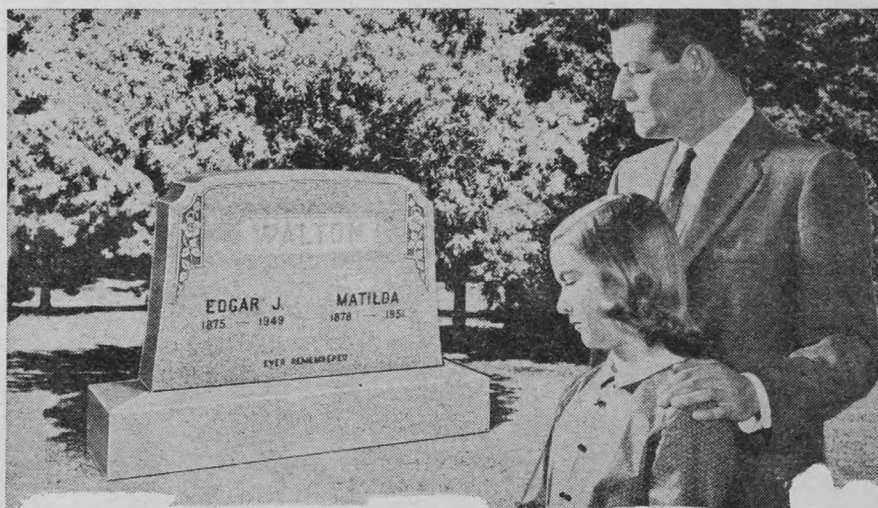
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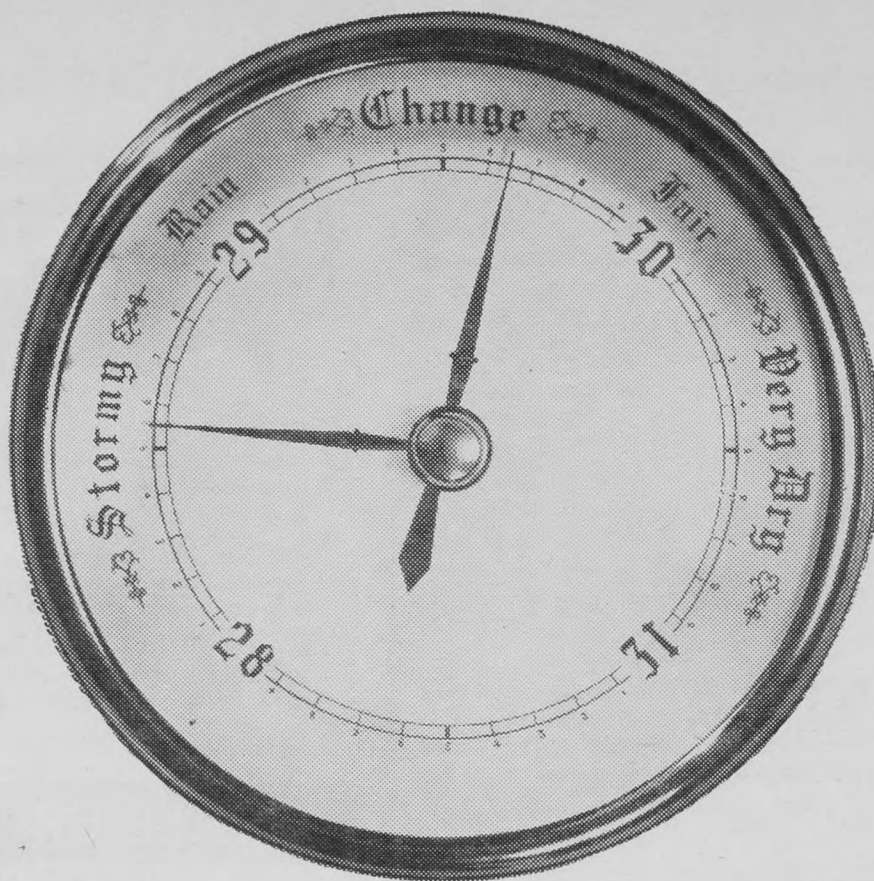
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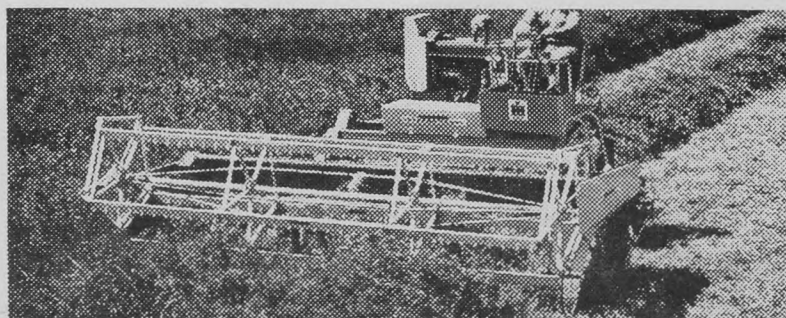
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# Editorials

## A Crop To Be Reckoned With

**R**EADERS will be surprised to find a corn harvest scene on our cover this month. It is unusual for us to use an out-of-season illustration in such a conspicuous way. However, the decision to do so has a purpose. We want to draw special attention to the outstanding success farmers are having with corn, particularly in Ontario.

Eastern Field Editor Don Baron has spent considerable time in recent months analyzing the place of corn in farming today. He has concluded that the cost-cutting and profit-boosting features of this crop, when used as a basis for a variety of enterprises on well-managed farms, represents the most important on-the-farm development to hit Canadian agriculture in many years.

In a series of articles commencing on page 15 of this issue, Baron sets out to prove his point. He tells how farmer George Morris at Merlin, in Kent County, by growing and feeding corn, is able to produce a ton of beef per acre—cutting his costs to about 12 cents per pound of gain, or half of what they were.

He introduces the reader to the Muir dairy operation at Woodstock, in Oxford County, and explains why this family enterprise has switched over to a heavy reliance on corn. The Muirs found they could get considerably more feed nutrients from corn silage than from any other crop—more than enough to produce 10,000 pounds of milk per acre. This is about twice the amount of milk they can get from an acre of any other home-grown feed.

In a third article, Baron shows why cattleman Jerous Maus and his sons think corn has

such a large part to play in making both their steer-feeding and cow-calf operations pay. The Maus family has found a way of carrying a beef cow at a cost of only \$60 per year. Finally, you will find a story on how Clinton Pottruff of Paris, Ont., earns a profit of \$50 per acre by growing corn as a cash crop.

And, in case you're wondering, corn has found its place on the hog farm too. Last December we ran an article, also by Don Baron, on the Selves hog operation at Fullerton. This farmer is able to produce better than 10 hogs to the acre using a high-moisture, home-grown corn ration. Corn has freed Selves from the constant worry over high prices for feed grains, while providing him with the basis for a low-cost, profitable enterprise.

**I**N the face of these results it is little wonder that Prof. George Jones of the Ontario Agricultural College predicts farmers in his province will plant a million acres to corn this spring—a rise of 25 per cent in acreage in a single year. Moreover, he believes this is only the beginning. There are 4 million acres of land in Ontario suitable for continuous corn growing, according to his reckoning. Such an acreage is capable of producing 400 million bushels of grain corn, or its equivalent in silage, annually.

It looks as though corn is finally coming into its own as a fodder and grain crop in Ontario. Yields of 20 tons to the acre of corn silage and 100 bushels to the acre of grain corn are common. Renewed interest in corn for silage is showing up in other parts of the country as well. High yielding, earlier hybrids are widen-

ing the areas in which corn can be grown. Selective herbicides to control weeds have simplified the production of the crop. Steady improvement in equipment has enabled farmers to harvest more acres with less labor. Large capacity tower silos, equipped with mechanical unloaders and auger-feeders, have overcome storage, handling and feeding problems.

**W**HILE it is still too early to say what all the implications of these developments will be, one thing seems certain. When they are exploited and combined with good farm management practices, they can lower the costs of livestock production significantly for farmers who are growing corn, and can make the competition a lot tougher for those who aren't or who can't.

Improved corn hybrids and the know-how to grow, store and feed the crop, may well be responsible for other significant changes in Canadian agriculture. The corn plant may provide the answer to the successful development of beef cow-calf operations on eastern farms, and thus reduce the market for western feeders in this area of North America. Increases in corn acreage may also reduce the demand for western feed grains in the East, and thus eliminate the current argument for continuing the feed freight assistance program.

It is even possible that corn may have a bigger role to play in farming operations in the Prairie Provinces, particularly in the irrigation districts, and where the growing season is sufficiently long. Two items in our Soils and Crops Department this month deal with corn under western growing conditions, and another lead article (on page 13) demonstrates that tower silos can be successfully operated in mid-winter as far north as Saskatoon.

The message is simply this—corn is now a crop farmers can't afford to overlook. It has proven itself in Ontario, and has a real potential to lower production costs in other eastern provinces, and in parts of the West. V

## We Need To Do More

**I**T would be presumptuous to predict a week before the Federal election what the outcome will be. This is the unhappy position in which we find ourselves as we go to press. But it is not presumptuous to outline what one of the major concerns of the new government should be, whatever form it takes.

We have just reviewed a new study by Prof. Jan Tinbergen and his colleagues of the Netherlands Economic Institute, which was conducted for the Twentieth Century Fund. It is called "Shaping the World Economy." This outstanding work concentrates on the most important economic problem facing the world—that of the development of economically backward countries.

The most alarming feature of this problem is the fact that the gap between the developed and less developed countries is increasing rather than narrowing in terms of real income per capita. A table in the Tinbergen study shows the trends of per capita income in major areas of the world. Between 1913 and 1957 per capita annual income in North America (excluding Mexico) rose from \$917 to \$1,868; in Oceania from \$572 to \$1,110; and in Northwestern Europe from \$454 to \$790. In the same period, and in stark contrast, the per capita income in the Far East increased from \$93 to \$115; in Southeast Asia from \$65 to \$67; and, in China from \$50 to \$61.

What do such figures mean in human terms? Most people in Asia and Africa and many in Latin America are living at a starvation level. Their consumption is some 10 per cent of that in developed countries, and they are in a constant fight against hunger and illness. Increasing contact with the wealthier parts of the

world is now raising a question in their minds as to the necessity for their underprivileged status. Tinbergen predicts we shall see justified attempts to change the situation—attempts which may be carried out with an energy corresponding to the tensions endured. It is because such basic human issues are involved for such a large number of people that this problem is so important. It deserves to be our main preoccupation.

**T**HE situation is not one about which nothing is being done. Great programs have been launched since World War II to bring about economic recovery and to assist the less developed nations. In a recent period, 1956-59, the total flow of capital from Western countries to newly developing ones amounted to \$28.6 billion. A very large proportion of this went forward from the United States. But Tinbergen claims this is still not enough, probably only half of what it should be to get the economies of the developing countries moving forward.

The following are at the core of the Tinbergen proposals:

1. The establishment of an international financial authority. Its objective would be to make loans and grants for development purposes to developing countries on a balanced basis. Its expenditures would be financed through annual contributions from member countries on the basis of their ability to pay.

2. The establishment of more agencies to deal with the problem of stabilizing the revenues of countries producing primary commodities. It is the nature of less developed countries that they are mainly producers of primary goods—agricultural and mining products. To finance their imports, underdeveloped countries have to export primary goods at

prices that are in fair relationship to those of industrial products. Such price relationships are deteriorating and fluctuate widely. This can be overcome, Tinbergen believes, by the conclusion of more international commodity agreements, or by an insurance scheme against declines in export revenues.

3. The countries of the world must continue to move toward freer trade. Trade policy is among the important instruments of economic control. What form it takes is of great significance to developing countries. Tinbergen's plea is that GATT be strengthened and used in the best interests of the world community.

**T**HIS description is a mere shell of the Tinbergen recommendations. They are ones, however, to which Canada can and should subscribe, and that this country should promote and support at every opportunity. Undoubtedly, their implementation will take time. In the interval, Canada's new government, notwithstanding the economic problems with which it must deal at home, should give early attention to reassessing the nature and amount of our foreign aid contributions.

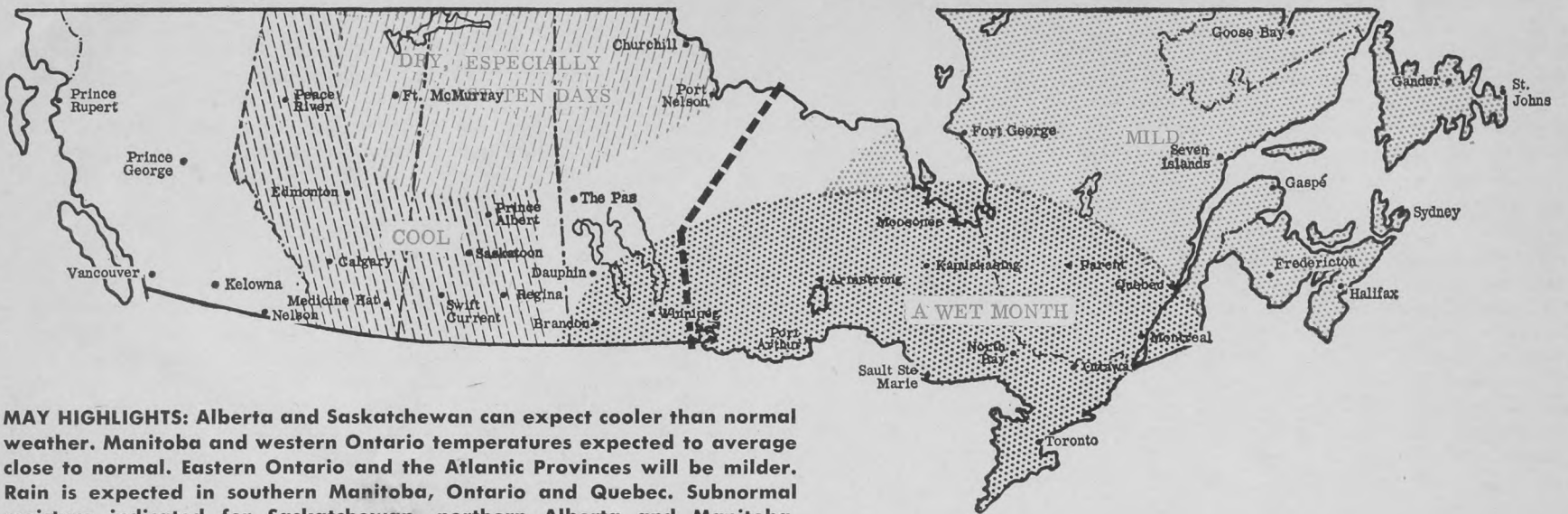
Canadian external aid programs in all forms amount to well under \$100 million annually. If our current assistance to underdeveloped countries was tripled it would still be less than 1 per cent of the personal income of Canadians, which totalled approximately \$30 billion in 1962.

Canada has shown a sense of responsibility to assist the developing nations, through the Colombo Plan and by other means. But in the light of the need, and our relative wealth and high standard of living, we can afford to do much more. As a start Canada should at least triple its external aid and technical assistance programs. V



# Weather Forecast

Prepared by IRVING P. KRICK ASSOCIATES

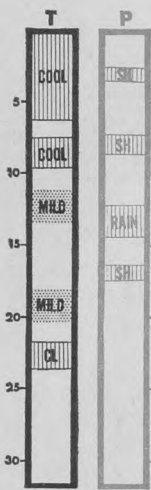


**MAY HIGHLIGHTS:** Alberta and Saskatchewan can expect cooler than normal weather. Manitoba and western Ontario temperatures expected to average close to normal. Eastern Ontario and the Atlantic Provinces will be milder. Rain is expected in southern Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec. Subnormal moisture indicated for Saskatchewan, northern Alberta and Manitoba.

## MAY 1963

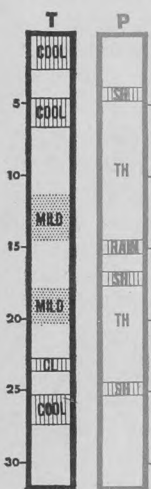
(Allow a day or two either way in using this forecast. It should be 75 per cent right for your area, but not necessarily for your farm.—Ed.)

### Alberta



- 1st week 1-4:** This interval will be characterized by cool weather. Readings will be in the 20s on a couple of mornings. Scattered precipitation likely around the 3rd.
- 2nd week 5-11:** It will remain cool early in the week with another sweep of cool air due around the 8th. Below seasonal temperatures on most days. Some additional showers expected around the 8th.
- 3rd week 12-18:** Temperatures will climb into the 60s in many areas around the 12th and 13th before rainy weather develops near mid-week. Some additional showers are likely around the 17th.
- 4th week 19-25:** Many sunny days are indicated during the week. Little or no precipitation likely. Daytime temperatures will reach the 70s, low 80s in some sections on 19th and 20th. Cooler weather due by mid-week.
- 5th week 26-31:** Conditions will remain generally dry during this interval. Temperatures are expected to be in a seasonable range throughout most of this forecast period.

### Saskatchewan



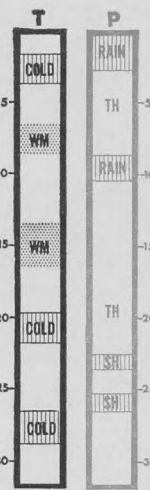
- 1st week 1-4:** Cool on the first couple of days with temperatures rising to near seasonal levels toward the end of the week. Some showers will develop by the 4th.
- 2nd week 5-11:** Cool air will briefly affect the province on 5th and 6th with near normal temperatures on most other days. Precipitation will be light with principal shower threat indicated around 9th.
- 3rd week 12-18:** This will likely be one of the warmest weeks of the month with temperatures in the 70s and low 80s on most days. General rains in prospect around 15th, additional shower activity near the 17th.
- 4th week 19-25:** Warm weather will persist through the first day or two, broken by spotty showers around 20th. Cooler air will move in near the 23rd. General showers likely at the end of the week.
- 5th week 26-31:** Shower activity will diminish as chilly air appears on 26th-27th. Nighttime readings in the low and mid-30s. Remainder of the week will be generally fair with temperatures moderating.

### Manitoba



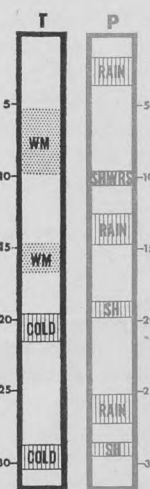
- 1st week 1-4:** Cooler than normal weather will predominate during this interval, coolest early in the week. General showers can be expected around the 4th.
- 2nd week 5-11:** Showers will continue on 5th before cooler air moves into the province. Cool air will predominate through the 6th. Threat of some additional showers around the 9th.
- 3rd week 12-18:** Temperatures will rise early in week, approaching low 80s in some areas on the first few days. Rain expected around 15th with temperatures returning to seasonal levels. Showers likely at week end.
- 4th week 19-25:** Warm early in the week with the chance of scattered light showers. Cooler on the 23rd. Seasonal temperatures likely during the latter half of the week. More rain expected around the 25th.
- 5th week 26-31:** Rain will continue into the 26th with chillier weather following on 27th-28th. The last few days of the week will be generally fair with near normal temperatures.

### Ontario



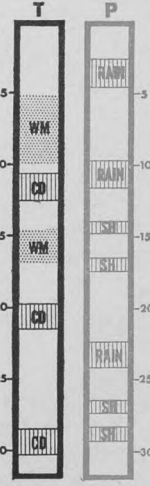
- 1st week 1-4:** Expect widespread rains on the first couple of days of the month. It is expected to turn cooler around the 2nd and 3rd.
- 2nd week 5-11:** Threat of some showers on the 5th but more general rains likely on 9th-10th. Temperatures will be seasonal on most days except for some mild weather around the 7th-8th.
- 3rd week 12-18:** This will be the driest week of the month, likely the best interval for outdoor chores. Readings into the 80s are expected on a few days centered around the 15th.
- 4th week 19-25:** A weather front will lead colder air into the province near the 20th, preceded by some scattered shower activity. Temperatures will moderate again by the 23rd—some additional showers likely.
- 5th week 26-31:** Showers and thunderstorms expected to be quite common across the province on the 26th with chillier weather moving in around the 27th and 28th.

### Quebec



- 1st week 1-4:** General rains are due through the province on the 2nd and 3rd. Temperatures are not expected to vary greatly from seasonal normals.
- 2nd week 5-11:** Predominantly warm, dry weather due this week. Daytime temperatures in the mid-70s to mid-80s are expected on several days. Some showers are likely on the 10th.
- 3rd week 12-18:** A storm will move in early in the week giving general rains on the 13th and 14th. Skies will clear with temperatures climbing to rather warm levels on the 15th and 16th.
- 4th week 19-25:** Showers and thunderstorms will be widespread on the 19th, after which most days will have fair skies. Chilly air moving in around the 20th will lower temperatures into the 30s on a couple of mornings.
- 5th week 26-31:** An unsettled week. Important rains likely around the 26th-27th with some additional showers near the 29th. Colder air will move into the province on the 29th and 30th.

### Atlantic Provinces



- 1st week 1-4:** Frequent cloudiness will prevent much daytime warming during this interval. Important rains are likely around the 3rd and 4th.
- 2nd week 5-11:** Fair, warm weather expected on most days through the middle of the week. Rain will develop on the 10th with colder air moving in at the end of the week.
- 3rd week 12-18:** It will remain chilly early in the week with some warmer weather due around the 15th-16th. General showers can be expected around the 14th and 17th of the month.
- 4th week 19-25:** Some cool days expected around the 20th and 21st with seasonal temperatures predominating during the remainder of the interval. Rain will be widespread on the 23rd and 24th.
- 5th week 26-31:** Showers will be scattered through the provinces on the 27th and 29th. Following the latter showery interval some colder air is expected to move into the region.

(A general Prairie weather forecast for the 1963 growing season appears on page 7.)



# What's Happening

## STABILIZATION BOARD ANNOUNCES SUPPORTS

During March the Agricultural Stabilization Board announced its intention to make deficiency payments on the 1961-62 honey crop and the 1962 wool clip, as well as the support level for sugar beets for 1963.

**Honey.** The deficiency payment amounts to 9/10 of a cent per pound on graded, extracted honey sold by eligible producers through approved channels during the 12-month period ending June 30, 1962. The support price for the 1961-62 marketing year was 13.5 cents per pound, and the average price turned out to be 12.6 cents per pound.

**Wool.** The deficiency payment amounts to 18.26 cents per pound on the 1962 wool clip, of about 5.7 million pounds. Producers eligible for the payments will receive an estimated \$1 million.

**Sugar Beets.** Support is to be provided to Canadian sugar beet growers for their 1963 crop at the same level as was in effect in 1962, or \$13.72 per standard ton of beets (250 pounds of sugar). This support is based on the relationship over the past 10 years between the average value of imported raw sugar, and the price growers received from processors for the sugar in their beets. Hence, growers must negotiate contracts with processors at least equivalent to those in effect over the 10-year period to ensure highest possible returns and obtain their share of the national support price. **V**

## 1961-62 WHEAT POOL PAYS WELL

The Canadian Wheat Board has announced the final payments on grades of wheat delivered to the Board during the 1961-62 crop year. The average final payment amounts to 42.974 cents per bushel. Wheat producers will receive a total of nearly \$124 million in this delayed payment. Final payments and realized prices for the principal grades of

wheat delivered to the 1961-62 pool are as follows:

	Final Payment	Realized Price
No. 1 Man. Nor. ....	\$ .40611	\$1.90611
No. 2 Man. Nor. ....	.43666	1.89666
No. 3 Man. Nor. ....	.46459	1.88459
No. 4 Man. Nor. ....	.46930	1.81930
No. 5 Wheat .....	.56229	1.74229
No. 6 Wheat .....	.61179	1.73179

## FOOD COUNCIL TO SEEK ORDERLY MARKETING

The Ontario Government has introduced legislation setting up a Food Council. The Council is to be made up of representatives of producers, processors, distributors and consumers. Its purpose is to provide a common meeting ground for them, and to help them plan for the long-term expansion and development of the food industry.

Minister of Agriculture William Stewart stated Ontario has a fantastic potential in food production, which was being held in check due to the lack of a sound merchandising program. He expected the Council to ensure orderly marketing of farm products, and to dovetail production, processing and distribution, thus creating an overall expansion.

The Council will be a permanent body with a full-time secretary. It will have powers to investigate all aspects of food production and marketing. It may concern itself with vertical integration, trading practices, food exports, advertising and promotion programs, market information, methods of distribution and sale of farm commodities. **V**

## COMMUNITY PASTURES ADD TO BEEF PRODUCING POTENTIAL

Agriculture Minister Alvin Hamilton has announced that the 1963 program for PFRA community pasture construction and development in Western Canada will substantially exceed that of any previous year. This, he said, coupled with construc-

## Growing Season Weather Forecast for Prairies

Prepared by IVING P. KRICK ASSOCIATES

### General Statement

Overall moisture outlook based on natural weather conditions from June through August will range from near to below normal in Alberta, below normal in Saskatchewan, above normal in Manitoba. It will be dry in June but drier in August. Moisture prospects will be best in July when near to above normal amounts are expected.

### Monthly Highlights

**June:** It will be on the dry side in Alberta and Saskatchewan, driest compared to normal, in southwestern Alberta. Near normal moisture is expected in Manitoba.

**July:** Natural rainfall will range from near to above normal. Wettest weather is expected in the northern sections of Alberta.

**August:** Very dry weather is indicated in the southern parts of Alberta and Saskatchewan. In Manitoba rainfall will range from below normal in the west to slightly above in the east.

*(A complete weather forecast for the 1963 growing season, prepared especially for any individual farm, may be obtained for a fee by writing to Irving P. Krick Associates Inc., 460 South Broadway, Denver 9, Colorado, U.S.A.)*



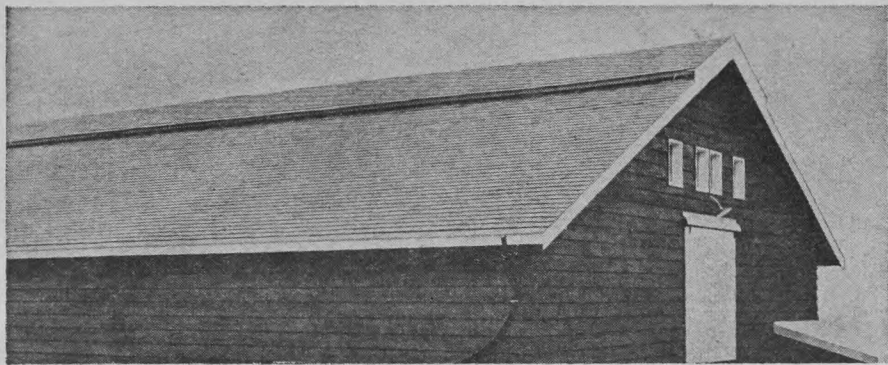
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## **What's Happening**

tion of a number of sizeable ARDA community pastures in several provinces, will significantly add to Canada's beef producing potential.

Plans call for 11 new PFRA pastures—6 in Manitoba and 5 in Saskatchewan. These pastures, averaging nearly 32,000 acres in size and located in the parkland areas, will require an investment of nearly \$1.5 million for clearing, fencing, water development, and provision of necessary facilities.

Saskatchewan plans to develop 8 ARDA pastures in areas with a high percentage of submarginal farm lands. More than 65,000 acres are involved, at a development cost of \$1 million to be shared by the province and the Federal Government. V

### **STOCK GROWERS OPPOSE SUBSIDIZED BEEF BUILD UP**

The Western Stock Growers' Association has expressed its concern about the proposed government-sponsored action to increase Canada's supply of beef.

With minor exceptions, the cattle industry has neither asked nor received government subsidies. Cattle producers, the W.S.G.A. stated, do not think that persuasion and taxpayers' money should be used to increase cattle numbers on an uneconomic basis. They believe that the open market will price cattle in such a way as to keep beef supplies adequate to the needs of consumers. The Association points out that at the moment beef output is increasing

faster than population and our best market, the U.S.A., is overloaded.

The Western Stock Growers' point to the ARDA program in particular. They say it "appears to stress the conversion of marginal grain land to the production of grass and cattle, using public funds for the purpose." V

### **STEWART OPTIMISTIC ON MILK MARKETING PLAN**

Ontario's Minister of Agriculture, the Hon. Wm. Stewart, has expressed optimism over the development of a suitable milk marketing program in the near future.

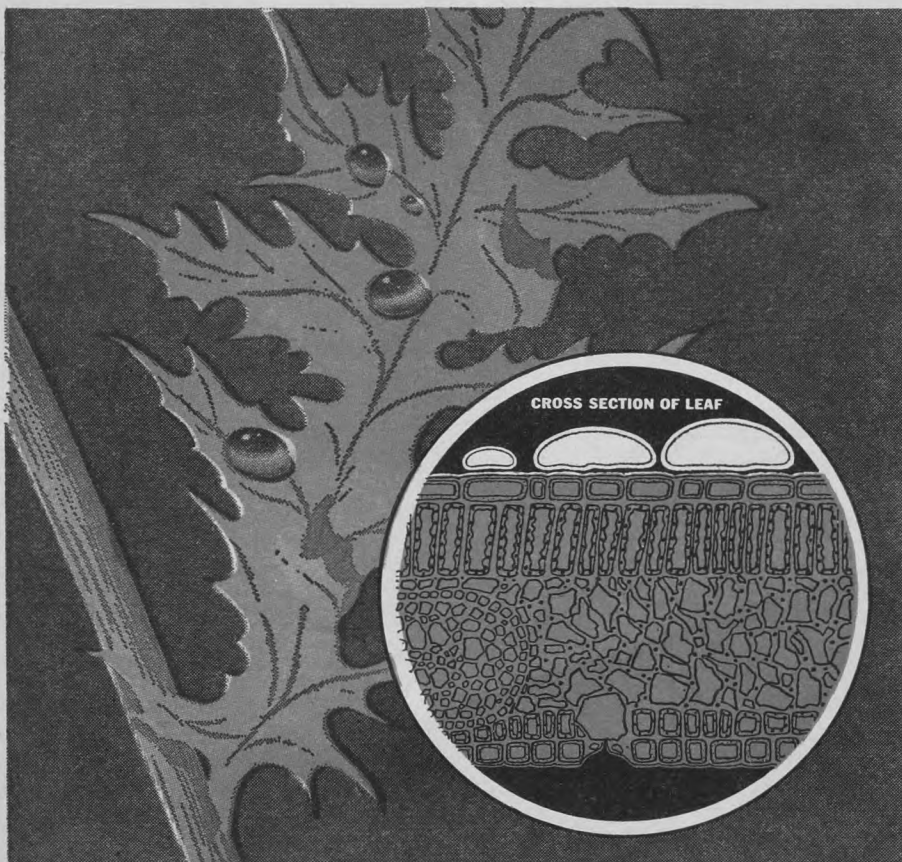
His optimism stems from these recent developments:

- An Ontario Committee, comprised of representatives of the two major dairy groups—the fluid milk and concentrated milk organizations—is working hard to come up with a marketing plan that is satisfactory to both, and are said to be nearing agreement.

- A similar committee of producers is working on a plan in Quebec. Moreover, the Ontario and Quebec committees are conferring with each other.

- The Quebec Government has introduced new marketing board legislation, along the lines of that in effect in Ontario.

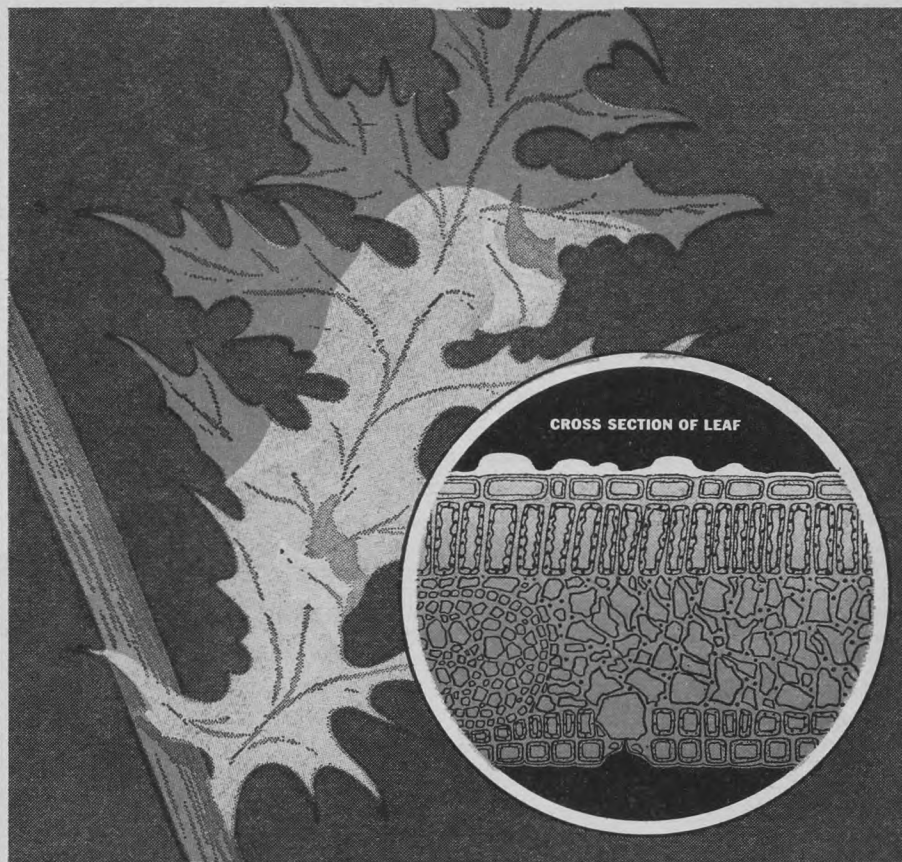
"I think the result of these activities will be the kind of marketing plan we have been hoping for," Mr. Stewart concluded. V



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# GUIDE POSTS

UP-TO-DATE  
FARM MARKET  
FORECASTS

**CANADA'S WHEAT ACREAGE** will be up to around 27 million acres this season--the sixth consecutive increase since 1957 when 21.6 million acres were seeded. This extra acreage could produce over 100 million bushels, far exceeding market growth even if the Chinese continue to buy.

**BARLEY PLANTINGS** this spring, given average yields, will likely produce only enough to cover Canadian requirements. While acreage will increase by possibly 11 per cent over 1962, reversing the down-trend of recent years, it will still be some 3.5 million acres below 1958.

**OATS ACREAGE** will decline about 4 per cent, according to a survey by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This level should provide ample oats for domestic needs unless drought strikes again.

**DURUM WHEAT PLANTINGS** will spiral down some 40 per cent from last year's record level. However, production should be more than enough to supply existing markets, and carryover stocks are available if unusual conditions develop.

**FLAXSEED** may make an 11 per cent comeback, but at 1.6 million acres, will be well below the 1957 peak of 3.5 million. Production from this intended acreage should be absorbed by world markets quite comfortably.

**RAPESEED ACREAGE** will increase about 7 per cent, but there should be no trouble marketing this crop at reasonable prices. World edible oil markets, unlike markets for flaxseed, continue to expand.

**POTATO ACREAGE** may decline by about 2 per cent. With average yields this could be a reasonably profitable year after two difficult ones.

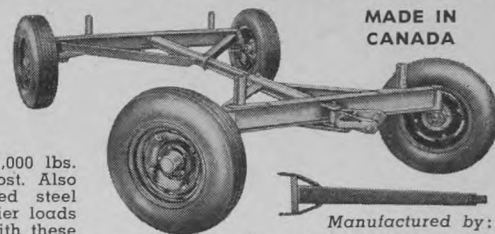
**CORN PRODUCTION** could set another record this year. While average yields have been rising sharply, so has Canadian use of this crop. There should be no problem absorbing an increase in output.

**SOYBEAN PICTURE** is similar to corn. Acreage will likely increase along with average yields, but the Canadian market is large enough to handle far more than we produce.

**BUTTER PRODUCTION** has started out the first two months of the year on an ominous note by again exceeding production of a year ago. If the trend continues into summer, the Federal Government may be forced to take further action to halt the build-up.

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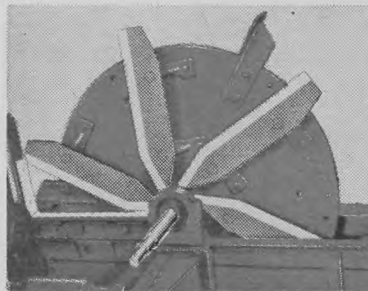
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# Are Tower Silos Best?

Tower silos produce a better quality silage, but can an average farmer afford to build one?

by **CLIFF FAULKNER**  
Field Editor



[Guide photos]

Charlie Wiebe. He and his brother, Leonard, built these two poured concrete silos on their dairy farm northeast of Saskatoon.

**W**HEN a bombshell lands on target you get a big explosion. That's what happened at the 1961 Stockmen's Short Course at Washington State University when Dr. T. A. Meyer, of the National Silo Association, Louisville, Ky., said: "The Pacific Northwest and Canada are the last strongholds of the horizontal silo. In the rest of the country, farmers are returning to towers because they get better silage and less waste."

This verbal bomb landed in a very sensitive area. Most of the "students" in the class were cattlemen from Idaho and Washington. Many of them had just finished building horizontal silos and self-feeders. A wave of protest engulfed the dapper Ph.D. from the Blue Grass State.

"What about the high cost of these tower silos?" a cattle feeder demanded. "If I put one on my place, it would take all the profit out of my business."

"Maybe you're losing a lot of profit now and don't know it," Meyer suggested. "What you lose in meat production from poor quality silage or spoilage might soon pay for a good tower silo."

"There have been four cycles of horizontal silo popularity," he went on. "The last two occurred in the early 1950's, from 1951 to 1957. The 1950

"Most people agree that feed from a tower silo is more palatable because a tower presents the ideal conditions for proper fermentation," Meyer told him. "Animals prefer a sour taste in silage. Next in order, they like a salty taste, a bitter taste, and lastly, a sweet taste. The best silage has a sour pickle odor, like sauerkraut. In fact, sauerkraut is a form of silage."

**B**UT what about the cost of getting this quality silage? Investigating the comparative costs of construction of various silo types, Dr. A. T. Hendricks, Agricultural Research Service, University of Georgia, Athens, came up with the following, which is shown as an annual charge against tonnage handled:

Concrete stave silo	.....	\$0.90	per net ton per yr.
Trench silo, unlined	.....	0.30	" " " " "
Trench silo with sides and bottom	.....	0.75	" " " " "
Stack silo	.....	0.06	" " " " "
Steel silo	.....	1.02	" " " " "
Steel, glass lined silo	.....	1.85	" " " " "
Plastic silo	.....	1.52	" " " " "
Bunker with wooden walls	.....	0.75	" " " " "
Bunker with concrete walls	.....	0.75	" " " " "

Storage losses (not including palatability loss) in the same order were: \$0.81, \$2.70, \$1.25, \$2.46, \$0.68, \$0.26, \$0.26, \$1.25, and \$1.25 per ton. According to these figures, the losses from unlined trench and stack silos would more than pay for the most expensive type of tower silo.

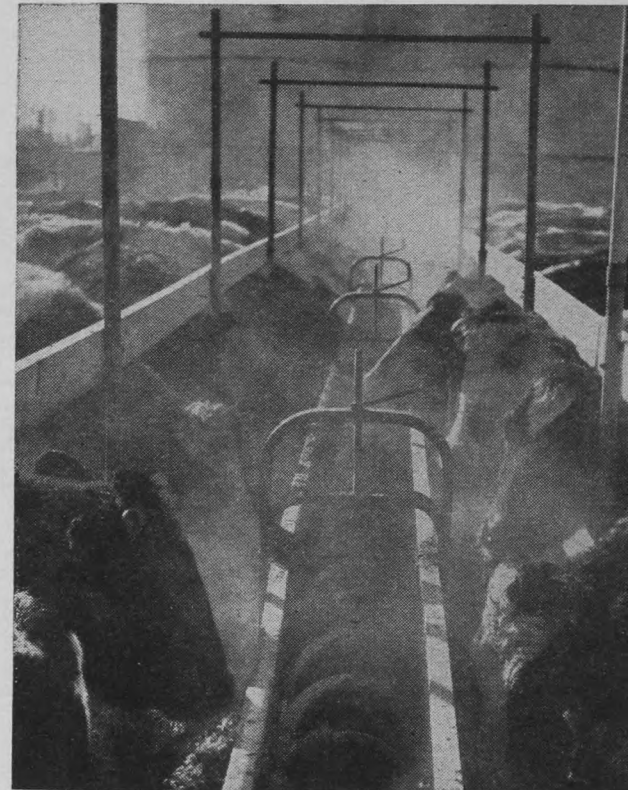
The Country Guide asked Dr. Milt Bell, head of the University of Saskatchewan's Animal Husbandry Department, what he thought about it. While he conceded that silage quality might be better in a tower silo, because there is less exposure and therefore less chance of nutrient loss, Bell figured these U.S. loss figures were a bit high.

"Spoilage losses can be kept to a minimum in a horizontal silo by good management," he pointed out. "Proper packing is a big factor, and you can always top it with a plastic cover or straw. The combined spoilage and wastage from our bunker silo here at the University is only 4 to 5 tons per year. If you value silage at \$10 a ton, this represents only about \$50. On the other hand, a tower installation costing \$5,000 to \$10,000 would run you from \$250 upwards a year in interest charges alone."

**O**NE big drawback to tower silos in this country, say many experts, is that silage freezes too readily here.

To run this story down, we visited the dairy farm of Leonard and Charlie Wiebe northeast of Saskatoon, near Aberdeen, who own a couple of tower silos. Just to make sure their silage would be good and frozen, we arranged for the temperature to be a zestful 25 degrees below zero!

The Wiebe brothers have a milking herd of 80 Holsteins out of a total of about 150. Main part



Wiebe milking herd gathers for a steaming cold breakfast of silage in 25° below zero weather.

of the milker's daily ration is 45 to 50 lb. of succulent oat-corn silage. This is stored in two 50-ft.-high reinforced concrete towers, each with a 250-ton capacity. The silage is unloaded and fed mechanically using an electrically powered rotary unloader with an auger-filled bunker feeder.

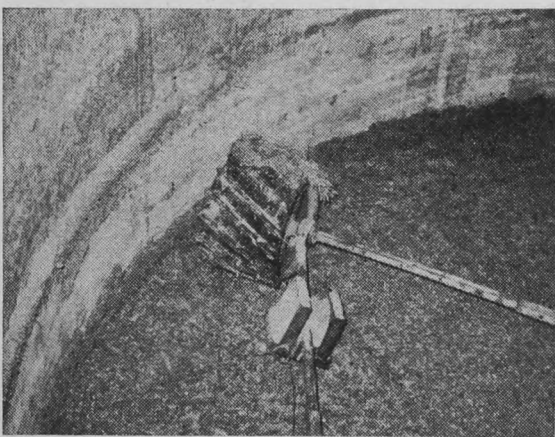
When feeding time arrived, we watched while Charlie Wiebe pressed a switch. Steaming silage began to appear along the full length of the bunker. Then the cows came pouring out of the big Quonset loafing barn and tackled the feed with relish. Some of the silage may have been frozen, but it didn't appear to bother either the cows or the equipment.

"When one silo is empty, the unloader is hoisted to a rail above, slid over to the next silo and lowered down," Charlie Wiebe explained. "We have practically no spoilage losses, and very little silage is wasted in the feeder. As far as freezing goes, there's a little around the outer edges of each silo. But the unloader can cut this out just as easily as it cuts unfrozen silage. This equipment unloads and distributes a ton in 20 minutes. Our herd eats about 2 tons a day, or a ton each feeding period."

The silage coming out of the auger had a pleasant "sour pickle" odor. It appeared to be a little drier than most material you see in horizontal silos. When tested at the University of Saskatchewan it showed about 60 per cent moisture, Wiebe told us. Any excess moisture in these silos drains into a sump between the towers and is pumped out.

Leonard and Charlie farm three sections, one for feed and the other two for grain. They use an early corn variety and put it in during the last

(Please turn to page 69)



Silo unloader in action. Narrow strip of frozen silage around edge doesn't bother this machine.

Census of Agriculture (U.S.) showed 614,037 tower and 64,871 horizontal silos in use. For 1960, the estimate is about 710,000 tower silos and 22,500 horizontal units. Now that modern mechanical equipment has reduced labor requirements for towers, farmers are showing their preference by buying them."

Said another farmer, "I don't care what farmers are buying. They buy all kinds of things they'd be better off without. What I want to know is just how much better tower silage is than pit silage?"



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John H. Hesp.

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# CORN

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## THE CROP YOU CAN'T OVERLOOK!

### INCREASING CORN ACREAGE MEANS:

- Lower costs for those who are growing it
- Tougher competition for those who aren't

by **DON BARON**

Field Editor

ONE day 6 years ago, George Morris drove the 100 miles from his farm at Merlin in western Ontario, to attend a Feeders' Day at Michigan State University. "That was the day I saw this corn plant in a new light," he recalls now. "I had been growing it for years, but I never really saw what it could do for me."

The scientists at MSU described new ways to grow corn, to store it, to feed it. They gave dramatic evidence of how a corn growing program on any beef, or hog, or dairy farm, could cut costs and boost profits.

Morris returned home to quiz scientists at the Ontario Agricultural College, and to compare notes with other Ontario corn growers, before making his moves. Then, he built new silos, adjusted his crop rotations, revised his feeding program. In effect, he worked a revolution on his farm.

"We were producing 1,000 pounds of beef per acre 6 years ago, using grain and hay program," Morris explained. "Now that all our reliance is on corn, we have doubled the per acre production to a ton of beef. It takes only half the number of man-hours to do it, too. Feed costs have been pared from over 20 cents, to about 12 cents per pound of gain."

Despite his quiet-spoken deliberate manner, Morris is not one to hide his enthusiasm, when he sees a new opportunity. And when it comes to corn, he has developed a burning zeal to spread the news to other farmers.

He sees, as well, what the crop can mean to farmers with enterprises other than beef. "The same program works for hogs," he said at one farm meeting. "Using oats and barley, we used to produce four hogs to the acre. Today, hogmen using high moisture corn (Morris used to feed hogs, but doesn't now) have tripled their output to 12 hogs per acre."



George Morris gathers up all the corn research reports he can, and uses them to good advantage.

"Costs are low, too. Purdue University fed pigs from weaning to market on a ration of high moisture grain corn and soybean meal, for a feed cost of only 9 cents per pound of gain."

In effect, Morris has been caught up in the most astounding development to hit agriculture in many years. Central to it is the corn plant. It's the one that has made the American corn belt the envy of undernourished people around the world; and which the Russians are trying desperately to harness to their own needs. Thanks to a series of new developments, corn can now

#### On these pages . . .

*This article, and the four which follow it, tells about the most exciting, and in some ways startling, production development to hit Canadian agriculture in a good many years. Together they outline in detail why and how Ontario farmers are turning to corn to provide feed for their livestock and poultry enterprises. The story they reveal has widespread significance for Canadian agriculture—both East and West. You can't afford not to know what is involved.—ED.*

be grown throughout Ontario, through parts of Quebec and the Maritimes, and even in parts of the western provinces.

"IT'S the crop," says Prof. George Jones of the Ontario Agricultural College, "that offers our farmers their best hope of remaining competitive in a North American or world agricultural picture."

Jones began to sing its praises 10 years ago. He is even more enthused since his return from a recent tour of European farms and research stations. "It's the crop that causes European farm leaders to envy and fear our agriculture in North America. It's the key to low-cost production, even to survival."

Jones is no longer singing alone. In the past 3 or 4 years, a burst of interest in corn is reported among Alberta's irrigation farmers. In the Maritimes, leading farmers are trying it out, hesitantly, but in increasing numbers. In Quebec, scientists at Macdonald College have been working with corn, sorting out its place in that province.

But it's in Ontario that the idea of corn is catching fire. It held the spotlight at farm meetings across the province last winter, and interest continues to mount.

Farm leaders insist that the potential for corn is vast, that the surface has only been scratched so far. Interest has become so intense that Prof. Jones predicts Ontario farmers may plant a million acres this spring. This would be a 25 per cent gain in a single year. But he also calculates



Prof. G. Jones in an experimental corn crop at OAC. He says: "Grow corn! Store it! Feed it! Those who do compete with farmers anywhere."

that 4 million acres of land in Ontario are suitable for continuous corn growing, an acreage that could produce an annual harvest of 400 million bushels of grain corn, or its equivalent in silage. It would be a yellow harvest rivaling the golden harvest of prairie wheat fields.

Already, it is forming the basis of a fast-expanding new livestock industry. Hog feeder Andy Stewart, of Blenheim, who grew and put 50,000 bushels of grain corn into his silos last year, has declared: "I underestimated this corn plant until I began to grow it myself. It is too good to be true. By 1970, we'll be calling corn King and Prime Minister here in Canada, just the same as they say in the United States that 'Corn is King.'"

THERE are some surprising sidelights to this corn crop, too. For instance, it may well become the basis of a new beef cow industry. J. W. Maus, one of Ontario's best known cattle feeders and drovers, who has places at Ayr and Kincardine, has established an 800-cow beef herd in the past half dozen years, with the corn crop an important ingredient of his program.

He explained: "We used to think beef cows belonged on cheap land. That is wrong today. Land prices don't matter. Cows are scavengers. They will thrive on corn stalks, after the corn is picked. They can be carried through the winter on corn stalks at practically no cost."

Jim Macdonald, livestock specialist and farm manager at the Western Ontario Agricultural School, goes so far as to say that corn has saved the beef industry in Eastern Canada.

"Look at it this way," he declared. "Steer feeding used to be based on western feed grains. But on such rations, steers can't compete. Poultrymen can make a pound of chicken meat with only 2½ pounds of feed. Swinemen can do it with about 4 pounds. A beefman requires 8 pounds



# ... Corn ... Corn ... Corn ... Corn ... Corn

or more of grain to make a pound of beef."

"With corn silage, it's a different matter altogether," Macdonald stated at one farm meeting. "The goal can be a ton of beef to the acre. Corn silage cuts costs down to size, puts beef right back into the picture again."

As a straight cash crop, corn is just about as spectacular. One man brought a 1,000-acre western Ontario farm from deep in the red, into the black, by the simple expediency of planting it all to corn. Another cash-cropper grew 1,800 acres of the crop on rented land in southwestern Ontario. He harvested over 200,000 bushels of grain from it.

Corn has a place on the dairy farm too, as a means of boosting production and cutting costs. It may even become the sole crop on such farms.

Prof. Jones put it this way: "On 100 acres, you could grow enough corn to feed 100 cows the year round. If production per cow were 12,000 pounds of milk, and it were priced at \$4 per cwt., that would be \$48,000 worth of milk."

"It sounds nutty," Jones admits, "but don't laugh. It is being done."

Poultry producers have caught onto the program too. One man near Kitchener is growing it on his 70-acre farm, feeding it to poultry and producing a ton of dressed poultry meat per acre.

In fact, the corn crop could well be the salvation of the family farm. Most farmers could double or triple their production without buying an extra acre by applying more fertilizer, and planting corn.

Even in eastern Ontario, which has long been

called a grass and hay land, farmers are beginning to sense the value of corn.

Dairyman Garnet Ralph at Richmond, near Ottawa, grows 25 acres of it for grain, another 35 for silage, and insists that he couldn't feed his stock of 75 cows and 175 heifers without the crop.

Turkey grower Earl Connell, at Spencerville, grew 112 acres of it last year. He figures he'll be doing the same just about every year from now on.

It's a crop that responds to fertility, utilizes the entire growing season, is dependable just about every year, under a wide variety of conditions.

Prof. Jones summed up the issue nicely when he said: "There is a farming system available today that most farmers can't afford to overlook. What is it? Just this. Grow corn! Store it! Feed it! Those who follow this program can compete with farmers anywhere in the world." V



J. W. Maus (center), and sons Don (left) and Hugh examine ear corn silage, which is the grain part of their finishing ration for the steers. [Guide photos]

**J**EROUS MAUS has been a part of the cattle feeding and droving business for nearly half a century. But of those five decades, he calls the past 6 or 7 years the most momentous of all.

Maus, who has three sons in partnership with him, is probably Ontario's biggest drover and cattleman. He feeds out several thousand steers a year. Much of his land is around Ayr where he has lived all his life. But his real interest today lies at Kincardine—a place 100 miles northwest of Ayr, near Lake Huron.

"A farmer's time isn't worth anything, unless he makes it worth something," Maus likes to say. And although he is at a stage in life when most men are content to reminisce fondly over their achievements of the past, Maus is caught up in the excitement of the biggest project of his life.

Kincardine is an area of low land prices, a district that has barely begun the full adjustment to modern agriculture. Maus has been buying land there for the past 7 years. He has acquired 2,400 acres now, at a cost of about \$50 per acre. He has cleared off the brush from abandoned fields, tile drained it all systematically, planted wheat, seeded pasture and hay mixtures, and now he is bringing a big acreage of it into corn production.

Draining the land costs him \$60 per acre. Other improvements cost him \$15 to \$20 per acre. New buildings to handle the steers, add still more to his costs. The land isn't so cheap when he finally gets it into full production.

But according to Maus, that isn't the point. It's the cost of feeding the steer or producing the calf that counts. By this yardstick, he insists he is doing fine.

During the time of this development, another set of conditions came along. High grain prices, and low margins on cattle, sent him searching for cheaper feed. He began to plant

more corn on both his farms. In 1961, he grew 800 acres of it for silage and grain. In 1962, he doubled that to 1,600. This year, he plans to increase acreage again to an even 2,000.

High calf prices caused another major change. "Calf prices today leave too much profit for the western rancher," he contends. He began to expand his small cow herd, has built it to 800 cows now, and estimates the cost of carrying a cow for a year is only \$60.

It's an astonishing figure, when many observers have claimed that cow herds can't pay in Ontario.

Several factors help keep his costs in check. One is that the cows are only a sideline to the steer-feeding business — although a highly important sideline, nevertheless. Another factor is the corn crop. In the winter, cows can live right out in the corn field, chewing up corn stalks—a waste that remains after the grain has been harvested. It would not be used otherwise, and, of course the cows turn it into manure. In addition, they pick up any ears that were missed by the picker.

One other practice plays an important part in his program. "Each year," Maus explains, "we clip off surplus pasture growth and put it up in round bales. We leave these right in the field where they fall. If there is a late summer drought, the cows will eat the bales. If not, they ignore the bales until winter, then turn to them when snow covers the grass."

Once the bales are eaten, Maus moves the cows to the corn fields. Or, if necessary, he hauls baled hay to them in the field.

This program works well and profitably on his farms at Ayr. But this is no surprise to most people. Land fertility is known to be high there. Winters are not too severe.

It's at Kincardine, that many observers are shaking their heads in surprise. Once the land is drained and fertilized, it is giving surprising yields. Don Maus, who is in charge there, entered the county corn growing competition last year. His yields were 129 bushels per acre.

Hugh Maus utters a word of caution about a beef cow enterprise. "Cows survive and thrive on very little feed. But during summer drought, or if snow piles up on the corn stalks, you must have a supply of emergency fodder on hand. You can't risk starving the cows."

What about shelter for the cows in winter?

Kincardine is in Ontario's snow belt. Cows wintering there usually have access to a cedar bush, or a yard, or some such place to escape the wind and weather. At Ayr, they don't even seem to need this. "Cows can withstand weather. It doesn't bother them," says Maus. "They are hardy. Our herds at Ayr run out on the corn fields with only a few maple trees to give them shelter from winter storms. They thrive on it." V

**Keep a  
Beef Cow for  
\$60 a Year**



These cows, bought in Western Canada as heifers, thrive on corn stalks over winter. It is a cost-cutting idea that works for Maus. This field yielded a 100-bushel-to-the-acre grain corn crop early last fall.



# 10,000 pounds of MILK per acre

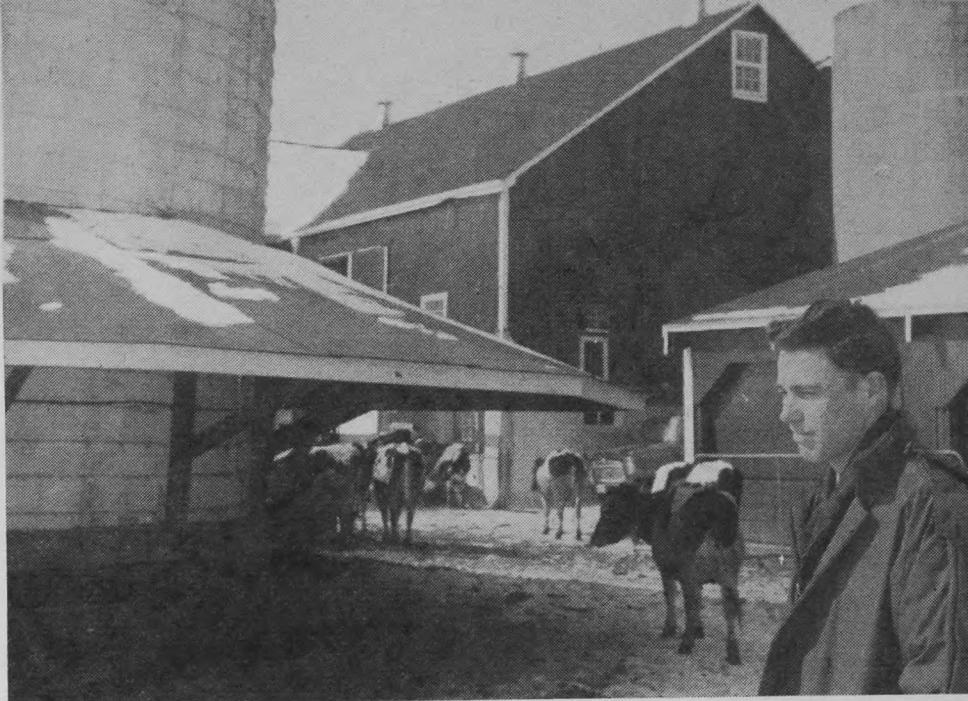
... Corn ... Corn ... Corn ...

**D**AIRYMAN Bill Muir says a crop of corn provides the most economical winter feed he can get. "A 20-ton crop of corn silage is equal in feeding value to 8 tons of hay. We can't grow 8 tons of hay to the acre. But last year, we harvested 22 tons of silage per acre from 50 acres. We picked over 100 bushels per acre of grain corn from another 12 acres. That's why we are turning to corn."

Bill and his dad, Alex, farm 340 acres of land at Woodstock in Oxford County, Ontario. Last year, they put 100 acres into a rotation of 3 years corn and 3 years hay.

How about the feeding value of corn? "Excellent!" claims Bill. The Muirs store silage in a 420-ton, 20 by 50 ft. slab silo, which is fitted

**Bill Muir in front of their 420-ton slab silo which is fitted with an unloader.**



with a mechanical unloader. In January, the 50 cows were eating 65 pounds of silage each per day.

They also ate about 10 pounds per day of the following high-corn grain ration:

1,200 pounds corn cob meal  
700 pounds rolled oats  
200 pounds soybean meal  
20 pounds salt  
20 pounds mineral

They got hay free-choice, too, but all they would eat was 8 to 10 pounds.

And during January, the Muirs shipped 42 pounds of milk per day for every cow in the herd that was milking.

"That's fair production," Bill commented. "We should improve on it, too, as we get more experience."

But it's not big records the Muirs are after. It's profits. So other factors have to be considered as well.

"Look at it this way," Bill said. "It takes 25 acres of first cutting hay to fill a 200-ton silo, but it only takes 10 acres of corn to fill the same silo."

"Or look what an acre can do for you, in terms of milk: 50 bushels of oats is enough cow feed for 1,600 pounds of milk; 70 bushels of grain corn is enough for 3,500 pounds of milk; 2½ tons of good

mixed hay is enough for 5,000 pounds of milk; and 15 tons of corn silage is enough for 10,000 pounds of milk."

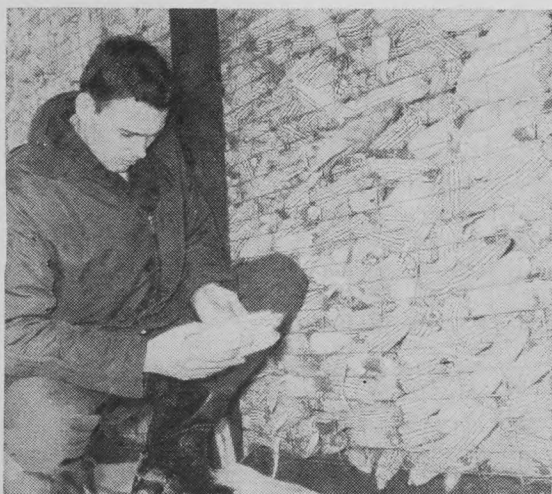
That last figure reveals why the Muirs are turning to corn.

Some dairymen shy away from corn, contending that it causes mastitis. Now, this charge is crumbling under investigation. At Michigan State University, Prof. Huffman maintains that it is proper to feed high producing cows high levels of grain corn. He self-feeds it, with only a little silage.

At the Western Ontario Agricultural School, dairy rations consist of 600 pounds of ground ear corn, and 600 pounds of ground shelled corn, to a ton of feed. Mastitis is under control there too.

Dairyman Garnet Ralph, of Richmond, scoffs at the idea of corn causing mastitis. His dairy ration consists of half ground grain corn, half oats, fed along with silage which is heavy with corn.

"It's a good feed for heifers, too," says Ralph. He fed rations consisting of 1,500 pounds ground corn, and 500 pounds ground oats, along with silage and hay, to heifers ranging in age from 3 to 18 months. Heifers older than this simply get silage, which is heavy with corn, plus hay. He bred 175 heifers last year under this program, and only three of them didn't get with calf. ✓



**The Muirs grow and feed corn as grain, storing it in this 1,000-bushel, pole-and-wire crib.**

## As a Cash Crop: \$50 per Acre Profit

**C**LINTON POTTRUFF earns a profit of \$50 per acre by growing corn as a cash crop. He does it year after year on every field of his 100-acre farm at Paris, Ont. And since corn-growing is a completely mechanized operation now, requiring only 1 hour of labor per acre, he had lots of time left over last fall to fatten his earnings by picking another 300 acres of corn on a custom basis.

This young farmer bought his place 6 years ago. It was a farm with light, gently rolling land which had never seen commercial fertilizer. He began to fertilize heavily and it rebounded back to heavy production. Last year, he applied 30 tons of urea, potash and superphosphate—about 600 pounds, or \$20 worth per acre. His reward was a harvest of 100 bushels of corn per acre. This was three times as much animal feed as the land was producing before he took it over, he estimates.

He is careful, however, not to waste fertilizer. Soil samples are tested at the O.A.C. each year. Once he has the recommendations, he sketches out a map, listing on each field the amount required. Then, he buys in bulk to cut costs.

"Corn is just the crop for me," he states. "Look at a few of its characteristics. On level land it can be grown continuously. It withstands spring frost,

even after it has germinated. It isn't hurt much by hail. It withstands drought better than many crops. The planting season can be extended over a 2-week period if hybrids of different maturities are used. The story at harvest time is even better. Picking, which begins in September, can continue for 3 months, if necessary. Weed control is simple. You can use atrazine to do away with cultivation, or you can cultivate and use 2,4-D.

"It's a good crop to handle too. A single line



**Clinton Pottruff (left) plans his farm program carefully with the help of Ag. Rep. Don Graham.**

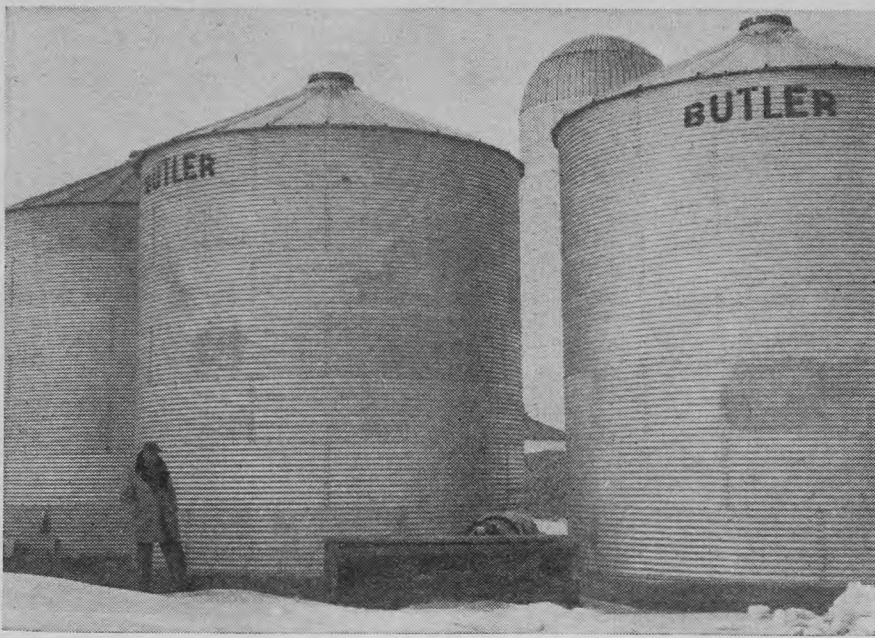
of equipment is all you need on the farm. The corn can be harvested and stored in easily built cribs and then sold out later to the elevator to be dried and shelled, or sold direct to poultry, hog, dairy or beef farmers."

Pottruff's \$50 per acre profit figure isn't one he picked out of a hat either. It's based on corn yields of 100 bushels per acre, and prices of \$1.20 per bushel. These are right in line with his own experiences. His farm records are carefully checked each year as a member of the local Farm Management Association.

Here are the costs he charges up against an acre of corn, before winding up with his \$50 profit:

Broadcasting fertilizer .....	\$ 1.50
Plowing .....	4.00
Pack and harrow .....	1.00
Cultivation (one only) .....	1.00
Planting .....	2.00
Cultivation 3 times .....	3.00
Spraying with 2,4-D .....	1.50
Picking corn .....	7.50
Labor for moving corn into and out of corn crib .....	6.00
Shredding corn stalks .....	2.50
Discing stubble .....	1.00
Taxes .....	5.00
Fertilizer .....	22.00
Seed .....	2.50
Interest on investment .....	10.00
Total cost per acre:	\$70.50





Morris stored 12,000 bushels of grain corn in these bins last fall. They are equipped with propane-fuel driers. The corn is sold when prices are good.



Whole plant corn silage is the best cost-cutter in the George Morris operation. This 750-ton silo self-feeds the steers for about 6 months of the year.

# A Ton of Beef per Acre

WITH — *Corn . . . Corn . . . Corn . . . Corn . . .*

LOOKING back to the time when he was growing grain corn, picking and cribbing it, and then hammering it and shoveling it into his feedlot in prodigious quantities, George Morris recalled: "We thought it was the only way to bring steers to a suitable market finish. We thought we had to stuff them with grain." But in the past few years, Morris has revised his thinking.

"It costs 25 cents to get a pound of gain on a steer using a heavy grain feeding program. But we have found a way to produce that pound of beef at half the price. No wonder our program has changed."

Here is what Morris does today.

He grows 220 acres of corn on his 425-acre farm at Merlin, Kent County, Ontario. He would grow more except that he wants to take things a little easier from now on. His income from his present program meets his needs.

At harvest time, he stores the crop in three different forms.

Whole plant silage is harvested first. It goes into the huge 750-ton, 24 ft. by 60 ft. silo in the feedlot. Yields are usually well over 20 tons to the acre under his growing techniques.

As a grain, his corn yields 125 bushels per acre. He picks some as a feed for the steers, storing it as ear corn silage, in two 12 ft. by 40 ft. silos. These are silos he built 12 years ago for whole plant silage, when that product was considered just a supplement to a high grain-feeding program. They are too small for that purpose today, but are fine for the ear corn silage.

Since Morris only feeds about 700 steers a year now, many of them as short-keep cattle, he has grain corn left over. He sells this as a cash crop. It is picked and shelled in the fall, stored in steel bins which are fitted with propane-fueled driers. He stored 12,000 bushels last year.

On the Morris farm, hay has become obsolete. Three years ago, he related, Michigan State University scientists proved to his satisfaction that hay isn't necessary in the steer ration.

"Hay doesn't hurt the steers," he hastens to add. "But the cattle will do just as well on corn. Since a corn crop gives you more feed per acre, and it is simple to handle, why mess around with hay?"

How about his feeding program? The steers get all the whole plant silage they will eat, fed three times a day.

The ear corn silage, fed at the rate of 3 pounds per head per day, is the basis of his concentrate program. It is thrown into feedbunks in the shed at one end of the feedlot. Added to this, and mixed into it with a shovel before the steers are turned into it, are 2 pounds per day of a 32 per cent protein supplement. This is also a cost-cutter, because its main source of protein is urea. Here is the formula, which Morris gets mixed on special order at the local feed mill:

Corn chop .....	1,315 pounds
Urea .....	200 pounds
Phosphate .....	120 pounds
Salt .....	40 pounds
Molasses .....	300 pounds
Stilbestrol .....	20 pounds
Micromix .....	5 pounds

This concentrate must be fed with care. An overdose of urea could sicken or kill cattle. But it is not too palatable, and with the steers eating large quantities of corn silage anyway, they only take a few bites at a time of the concentrate, rather than gorging themselves on it.

There is one other advantage to this, as well. Very little manger space is required to allow each steer to get his share. Small and large steers can be run together, too.

The program adds up to a ton of beef per acre, double what he got 6 years ago.

WHAT about the future? "Before long," he predicts, "plant breeders are going to produce hybrids that will yield 150 bushels of grain corn per acre. We will store it as whole-plant silage in the silo, add supplement when we feed it. It will mean a more streamlined program than ever, more pounds of beef per acre, and lower costs."

Even today, Morris' program looks pretty enviable on a dollars and cents basis. He splits it into two enterprises for the purpose of bookkeeping; growing and handling the crop is one, feeding it, the other.

Yields of 20 tons per acre of whole plant silage are common now. By valuing it at \$9 per ton, he credits his land with a gross return of \$180 per acre. That adds up to a nice profit, even after costs are deducted.

But even after charging the steers \$9.00 a ton, for the silage, they still produce beef at a feed cost of only 12 cents per pound.



A steer is offered some ear corn silage. When full of whole plant silage, it eats little of it.



Morris gets this protein supplement mixed at a local mill. Money saving ingredient is urea.



# What's Happened to Barley?

by RICHARD COBB



Barley acreage continues to drop despite increased yields and disease resistance as seen in fields like this. [Univ. of Manitoba photos]

*Reduced production in Western Canada, a low carryover and diminishing exports are three current aspects of this controversial crop*

**"M**ALTING barley" — just say it out loud and you are likely to arouse comments ranging from "it's a racket" to "it's money in the bank." Some think there is a need to reconsider the types of barley being grown in Western Canada. Others are satisfied with the types, but think more should be grown. There are those who feel that not enough farmers know how to harvest it properly. And others who believe that it is handled too roughly when it leaves the farm. The comments are as varied as people, but no one can say there is not a lively interest in it.

Whatever the opinions on malting barley, the fact is barley production has been decreasing in Western Canada. In 1962, the crop amounted to about 156 million bushels from 5 million acres. Ten years ago it was 258 million bushels from 9 million acres. Last year, when stocks of barley were at their lowest since 1950, owing to the 1961 drought, it might have been expected that acreage would increase. It turned out that the

1962 acreage was 300,000 acres less than in 1961. This drop in supply in the face of a shortage doesn't make sense until it is realized that one of the big reasons for growing barley is that it may be accepted for malting. It means that a carload of it can be shipped over the quota. But what has this to do with declining production?

Part of the answer lies in the fact that wheat is barley's chief competitor for what acreage is available on the Prairies. Last year, when wheat stocks were down, there was a call to increase wheat production. Better prospects for movement of wheat lessened the incentive to ship a carload of barley over the quota, for any farmer knows there's more money in delivering wheat than barley to his elevator. This prospect has been borne out by the "open quotas" and greatly improved quotas of the current 1962-63 crop year. But obviously, quotas would shrink if there were another surplus wheat situation.

This doesn't mean that no one likes to grow barley if he can avoid it. The main malting barley areas have always tended to be outside the Palliser Triangle. Within the Triangle, which covers most of the southern parts of Alberta and Saskatchewan, wheat is usually king. But in moister central Alberta, northern Saskatchewan and northwestern Manitoba, barley does particularly well and these regions tend to contribute the major part of the barley that is accepted for malting. When barley production is high, it usually means production has increased inside the Palliser Triangle, where competition with wheat is keener; so if wheat is moving well, the largest cutbacks in barley tend to occur in the Triangle. Production varies in other areas too, where barley is more important, particularly in Alberta regions which cannot produce top quality wheat, and can produce the low-protein barley so desirable for malting.

Wheat, then, has a significant influence on malting barley production, and high-yielding oats compete with barley as feed.

Disease is another factor that may be reducing the barley acreage. There has been a particular problem where barley has followed wheat, which could be relieved by changing the rotation. But there is also a feeling that some of the common barley varieties are "hotbeds of disease." Whether

this is true or not, it's easy to see that such a belief would discourage barley production. It has also been suggested, that some of the older varieties are petering out—their yields are dropping.

## NEW VARIETIES WANTED

Although this is not exactly borne out by yield data, there may be some truth in it, with the danger that a grower will become disillusioned with barley. If he does, it will take a while to persuade him to come back to it again. This leads to the often repeated point that new barley varieties are needed.

Talk of new malting barley varieties—particularly those eligible for C.W. 6-row grades—centers mainly around disease, yield, tight hulls to resist peeling and the manner in which they are introduced. Of these, the last two are probably causing most concern.

A Board of Grain Commissioners' survey in the fall of 1961 showed that 21 per cent of cars unloaded at terminal elevators were rejected because of hull damage. In malting, peeled kernels take up water rapidly and sprout fast during the germination process. Sprouts break through the hulls, allowing young shoots to be exposed and broken off when the germinating grain is stirred. This plays havoc with the conversion process that is the heart of malting.

Peeling trouble can begin on the farm through cutting barley at the wrong stage, or having the swather and combine improperly adjusted. It continues right through the handling processes from farm-to-elevator-to-terminal-to-customer. There is a need for greater care wherever possible in harvesting and movement of barley. In addition, plant breeders are striving to produce varieties with tighter hulls. Their main difficulty has been that the tighter-hulled barleys tend to yield a lower extract of malt, but there is hope that this disadvantage will be overcome.

The by now classic case of the introduction of Parkland—a rust-resistant malting variety — is thought to have done nothing to make barley more popular. Parkland was licensed, accepted by the Board of Grain Commissioners for C.W. 6-row grades and the seed was widely distributed among farmers. The trouble came when the maltsters were reluctant to buy it, preferring Montcalm and Olli. A lot of producers were left with Parkland on their hands and, understandably, they were not happy about it. Without allocating any blame here, it is obvious that the closest co-operation is needed between everybody concerned with production and processing of malting barley.

(Please turn to next page)



Crossing barley in experimental greenhouse at the U. of M. The search for new varieties goes on.



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#### SAGGING MARKETS

While the reasons for the decline in production of barley are real enough, they could be remedied. A far more serious problem faces those who believe in barley. It is the shrinking export market. On the domestic front there is a steady demand for malting and brewing purposes, which amounts to about 14 million bushels annually. This has held through good and bad years and is unlikely to drop. But exports have taken a beating.

In 1956-57, Canada exported 81.5 million bushels; in 1961-62 exports were almost halved—41.6 million. This was not a case of one bad year. The path of decline is clear over the intervening years, while world production of barley has remained fairly constant. In the same 6 years, Canadian exports of barley to the United States dropped from 21.6 million bushels to 9.7 million; to Europe (including the United Kingdom) from 43 million to 7.5 million in 1961-62. Exports to Japan, which stood at 12.2 million bushels in 1956-57, ceased altogether in the period 1959 to 1962. Even the emergence of the Chinese market, which took about 20 million bushels (almost half the total exports) both in 1960-61 and 1961-62, has failed to reverse the downward trend.

The U.S. market has dwindled because they are now growing more of the better varieties themselves, and the Canadian price is 10 to 15 cents higher than their domestic price. Japan is not importing from Canada at present because they use barley only as a “rice extender,” and then only among the lower income groups. They prefer rice when it is available and also are quite interested now in wheat for bread.

In Europe, production of barley climbed from 1,040 to 1,365 million bushels between 1956 and 1962. That is scarcely likely to stimulate European imports, and the advent of the Common Market does not make it easier to sell barley there either.

But, apart from volume of production, it is as well to know what types of barley are being grown in the world. The world market is based on 2-row varieties. The North American 6-row barley originated in Manchuria, which has a similar climate and layout. The milder weather and longer seasons of Europe are more suited to the 2-row varieties. One is not necessarily a better barley than the other; it's a question of what grows best and produces a suitable malting type. The 6-rows have been unrivaled for their higher enzymatic activity, which is preferred by distillers. Europe is now moving toward varieties with this, and Canada is keeping in close touch with this development.

Generally, European countries are interested mainly in 2-row varieties with large, uniform seed for malting, and Canada has such varieties, with the new Betzes particularly promising. The snag is that they also want low protein levels (permitting a higher extract of malt) and the Canadian 2-rows tend to be higher in protein than some of the barley obtainable in Europe. If Canada can overcome the high-protein

problem—and that is not impossible—there is hope of regaining some of the European market. The same could apply to the United States, where the demand for 2-row malting barley is increasing.

As far as China is concerned, it is fairly obvious it will not import barley, or other grains, from Canada longer than it must. This has been, and is, a useful market but is probably only a temporary one.

#### MALT AND FEED

Meanwhile, the Canadian brewing and malting industries will continue to want their high-quality 6-row barley, and that demand is not likely to increase significantly. But there could be some promise in the domestic market for feed barley. One firm involved in this claims that it can lay down Western feed barley in Eastern Canada at a saving to the farmer compared with corn. They quote the current price to the Eastern farmer at \$50.21 per ton for feed barley, but \$52.80 for corn.

This raises the question as to what varieties of barley are grown in Western Canada. According to a survey of barley acreage made last year, 59 per cent was seeded to the main 6-row C.W. varieties—those eligible for malting—including Parkland and Montcalm (which made up 50 per cent), Olli, and O.A.C. 21. And yet, only about 15 per cent of the crop, perhaps less, is accepted for malting. This doesn't make sense in cold figures, but the figures don't explain the annual gamble that farmers make: Why not take a chance and hope that a carload will go malting—2,500 bushels shipped outside the quota? It's hard to break down this kind of logic.

Nevertheless, it makes sense to consider what kind of barley will yield the best results in a given area if some or all of the barley is likely to be sold or used as feed. The new Keystone feed barley with its smut resistance, and the other high-yielding feed barleys, can be an attractive proposition where quantity is important. While it is true that Parkland has narrowed the gap between malting and feed variety yields in the same areas, there are many producers who would be ahead with a good feed variety. In addition, there is the possibility of breaking into new markets with the 2-row barleys eligible for malting grades—that old standby Hannchen and now Betzes—which are also eligible for the pot and pearling trades. It may be that eventually the various regions will be growing barley crops tailor-made for specific uses.

When all has been said about the problems of growing and selling barley (and much more could be said about this complicated topic) the fact remains that the carryover of barley at the close of the 1961-62 crop year was only 58 million bushels, including 26 million on farms. This was the smallest carryover since 1950 and compared unfavorably with 113 million bushels at July 31, 1961. Carryover stocks at the close of the 1962-63 crop year are expected to be as low as 50 to 60 million bushels. In this situation, an increase in barley acreage would certainly be indicated for the coming season.





Cushing and his wife Edith today. They celebrated their golden wedding anniversary last month.

# Homestead Memories

*A man who got his start in life in Nova Scotia tells the younger generations what it was like to pioneer in the Prairies*

## Summary of Part I

Cushing told of his early days in the prairie West in dramatic word pictures. He recalled how, as a lad, a dare at a Sunday evening sing-song in the Maritimes led eventually to pioneer settlement in the Roseray District of Saskatchewan.

As the story unfolded, Cushing recorded the problems of obtaining water and food for man

and beast; the fears, frustrations and discomforts he experienced upon getting lost in a blinding, freezing blizzard; and his eye-witness account of a ravaging prairie grass fire.

The author explained the loneliness of carving out a life in the wilderness, and the importance one attaches to human companionship and neighborliness under such circumstances.

## Part II

by Z. F. CUSHING

**T**HE summer of 1910 was probably the most interesting time of all the homestead days. We would work all the week and keep looking across the prairie for signs of a new shack going up, and every few days there would be one. Then on Sunday, we would call on our new neighbors. We didn't care what color they were or what language they spoke. They were human beings and my neighbors, the greatest people I have ever known. We were all working with the same object in view—to make this barren waste of prairie produce wheat. And we did it.

### MONEY TROUBLE

About the end of May I ran out of money. This wasn't so bad as there was no place to spend it, even if I had had it. However, I was also out of groceries which mattered a lot. So I made a deal with a neighbor to break 20 acres for him at \$3.50 per acre. This would give me \$70 which was a lot of money at that time. (The little hamlet of Fosterton stands on that 20 acres today.)

However, the deal didn't do me any good. When I finished the breaking and started to talk pay, I found out that he was as broke as I was. Then, I had to find someone else who wanted breaking done—but this time I got the money first and did the work afterwards. This 40 acres, along with the 70 acres which I broke on my own land, made 110 acres in all, which I broke that summer. I also built a barn.

By the time I had finished with the barn it was the first of August, and it was evident that if I was to stay on the homestead another year, I would have to get out and make a bit of money. I managed to get the bulls out on the Watson ranch for the winter, and went to Weyburn to take in harvest and threshing. I had a good run.

About the end of October I went to British Columbia to work in the lumber woods. Frank Freeman went to B.C. with me. We left the train at Fort Steel in the late evening. Next morning we found there was work in the C.P.R. camp at Skupenchuck, about 30 miles out.

Such a distance didn't seem very far, so we started out, packing our clothes and blankets on our backs. But there was one thing we didn't allow for, these were mountain roads. They seemed to be all up hill. About three in the afternoon, we came to what they called a half-way house. This place was called Wasaw. We had dinner there and when they told us that we were only half-way, we hired a team to take us the rest of the way.

When we arrived at the camp we found that they wanted men alright, so we went to work—my first and last experience as a lumberjack. I didn't think much of it. They called us fellows from the prairie "scissor-bills." I never discovered

why, but the nick-name stuck, and they really gave us a rough time.

About the middle of February the big snow came, something like five or six feet in one night. That meant that over half the crew was laid off, and of course we "scissor-bills" were in that bunch. We caught a ride to Cranbrook with a tote team. Frank came back to the homestead and I stopped over in Cranbrook for medical treatment. I was in the hospital about a week and then I headed for the prairie.

### HURT AND HUNGRY

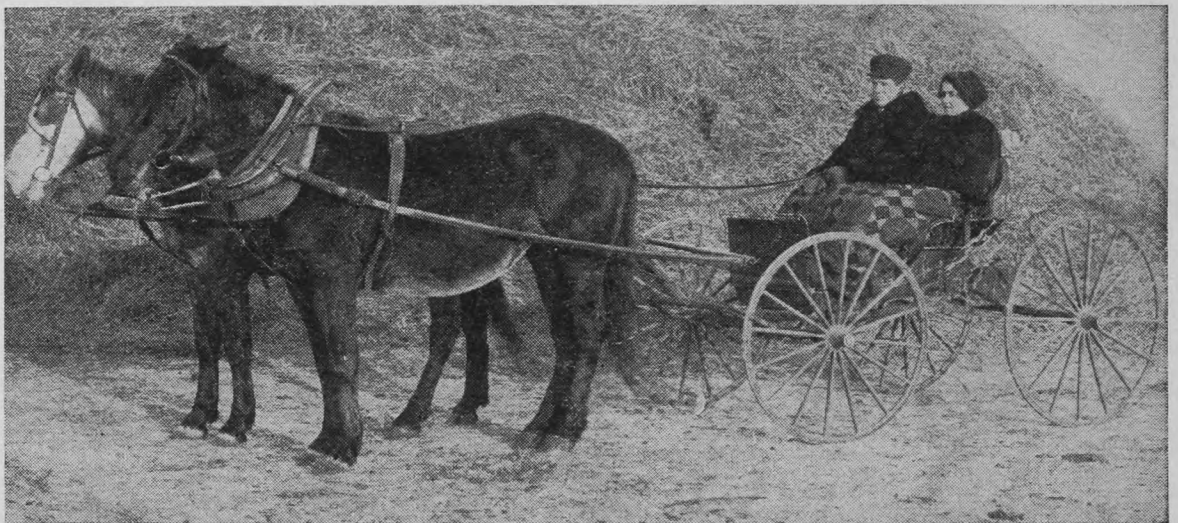
I arrived in Gull Lake in the night and started out, on foot, for the homestead the next morning. There was quite a bit of snow and for the last 6 miles, I had to break trail. I was wearing buckskin moccasins which resulted in a sprained foot. I

thing they could find that was fit to eat. He told me to sit tight and he would go to Pederson's and fetch me some food. Within an hour he was back with the best grub I ever tasted. Mrs. Pederson went all out to make it good and it was the first square meal I had eaten in 30 hours. They packed grub to me for 4 days, and by that time I could put a bit of weight on my foot.

I figured that as soon as I got on the trail, the foot would be alright, so I started out for the Freeman shack. After I had walked a couple of miles my foot limbered up, so I made the trip without any difficulty.

### STEEL ARRIVES AND SOMETHING ELSE

By the middle of 1911 the district was pretty well settled. It proved to be a very eventful year for this whole country. The question was "When



Cushings before marriage. The new buggy was considered a very classy means of transportation in 1912.

landed at my shack sometime after dark and was sure glad to get there.

When I had taken off in the fall, I left lots of wood piled in the shack and grub enough to get along with. Once I got the fire going and went to get something to eat, I found there wasn't a scrap of anything to eat in the shack. By this time, my foot had swollen so badly I couldn't touch the floor with it. But I wasn't so badly off. I had lots of wood to keep me warm, but when I found there was nothing to eat, I really started to get hungry. All I had had since morning was a lunch I had taken from Gull Lake. The warmer I got, the hungrier I got. But there was nothing I could do about it.

I didn't get much sleep that night. The foot pained me a lot and my forced starvation didn't help any. However, next morning Ole Fjereostad saw my smoke and came over to investigate. He told me that the Pederson family had run out of grub and had raided my shack and taken every-

will we get a railroad?" It was like the weather, everyone talked about it, but nobody seemed to do anything about it. I didn't think anyone had much faith in it. We all knew it would come sometime. But when? However, in the spring of 1911 surveyors appeared and building started immediately. The steel reached Battum that same year.

But something else proved more important to me. The widow Joy moved in on the S.E. ¼ of Sec. 15-Twp. 18-Rg. 18 with four daughters. Up until this time there were no girls in the district, and believe me, we bachelors were not long in getting acquainted. Our means of transportation were a bit crude and competition was keen. The best I could offer was an ox and a stone boat. Compared with the fancy cars we have today, this was pretty primitive, but it worked! One of those Joy girls has been my wife for nearly 50 years.

(Please turn to page 22)





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As I mentioned before, the railroad reached Battrum in the fall of 1911. We hauled our coal from there which helped a lot. All through the winter of 1911 and 1912 we heard about Cabri, which was being built, but nobody seemed to know how to get there. So in the spring of 1912, I hooked up the bulls one morning and started out to find the place. I think I know how Columbus felt when he started out. I cruised through the hills and around Boggy Lake, and about noon I found it. I hope nobody ever tried to follow that trail. The steel reached Cabri in the spring of 1912, and it was the end of the line until 1914.

There is one other thing that happened in 1911 that I have always remembered. I was walking from Gull Lake when I heard a bing-bang-bust, and when I looked behind—there came a car. It stopped and the people asked me if I wanted a ride. I did. They took me all the way to Sandford Dene. My first car ride, and did that thing ever go. I bet we were up to 15 m.p.h. at times. The strange thing was I never thought at the time that I would ever own one.

### FIRST CROP AND SALE

I raised my first crop in 1911 and a very good crop it was. I didn't get it threshed until the spring of the following year however. It was a lucky thing that we had the railroad, as it would have been a big job to haul to Gull Lake with bulls.

Those trips to Gull Lake were a bit tough. I would pack enough grub to carry me through the 3-day journey. The first day I would make the coulee, 2 miles north of Gull Lake, tether the bulls, roll up in my blankets and go to sleep. The next morning I'd get some breakfast, hook up the bulls and drive into town. I would do my business and get back to the camping ground for the second night. The third day I would make home. Needless to say, I only made those trips when it was absolutely necessary.

I sold my first load of wheat in Cabri in 1912 to Mr. Gus Voss. There were no elevators then. Mr. Voss had a number of cars spotted on the track to handle the various grades. I don't think anything ever went into the No. 1 car. He had a car door across a regular wagon with grain box. Then he built a box that held about two bushels with handles at each end. We would shovel the box full, weigh it on a little platform scale, and then dump it in the car. It was a bit slow, but better than hauling to Gull Lake.

### EDUCATION COMES

In the winter of 1911 and 1912 we built the Panorama School. This is one of the oldest schools in the whole country. Mr. Robins from Ontario was the first teacher. I have never heard of him since. By this time there were enough families in the district to make a school necessary. However, the thing that appealed to us young folks mostly, was a place to have dances. We sure had some good old times. I sometimes wonder if people enjoy themselves as much today as we did back in the homestead days. We were all the same. Nobody had any-

thing, and it didn't seem to bother us. We hadn't learned to look down our noses at the other fellow.

### MARRIED LIFE

In 1912 I got rid of the bulls and bought four horses and a new buggy—pretty classy! In March 1913, Edith Joy and I were married in a little sod shack on the S.E. ¼ of Sec. 15-Twp.-18-Rg. 18. That shack has long since disappeared, but the place where it stood is still there and it brings back fond memories every time I pass by it. We didn't have much, but we were very happy. If my memory serves me right, the only piece of furniture we had, which I had not made myself, was a bed—one of those white iron affairs.

In passing, I would like to say a word to you young lads. This ox and stone boat business wouldn't look very attractive to you as equipment to start courting today. However, if you do as well with your fancy cars as I did with my ox and stone boat, you can surely consider yourselves lucky.

The year 1914 was a very eventful year. World War I broke out, and we also had a complete crop failure. Things didn't look good. I did the only thing I could think of at the time. I hooked up my four horses and started out for Weyburn to thresh, as they had a good crop there. I left my wife Edith and our 8-month-old son to run the farm. My brother Stan, and a friend Jack McEachern, made this trip with me. We were 9 days on the trail. However, we got a good run threshing, and with the horses on fall plowing, we made a pretty good stake, enough to see us through.

That was the time "relief" was invented. Just as I got established in Weyburn, Edith started writing me about all the wonderful things they were giving away. It was good stuff, but I didn't need any. After 1914 we ran into a wave of prosperity which lasted until 1929.

In 1917 we got the telephones and about that time a few cars and tractors started to appear. Our way of life was changing, but we still had to haul our wheat 10 miles. In 1928 the south line was built and the village of Roseray was established as it is today.

In 1929 everything seemed to blow up, and we entered the era that is known as the "dirty thirties"—the days of the Bennett buggy and the cod fish. I won't say much about this period. It lasted 10 years, and it is the one black mark against our generation. There is no reason why it should ever have happened. We were living in the greatest country in the world. God had given us every conceivable thing we could wish for, and we didn't have sense enough to use it. But as I look back over it all now, I just wonder if it didn't play an important part in the economy of this country. We had to stop and take stock of ourselves. It brought out the best that was in us. The young folks that finished school at that time are our leading citizens today, and they are making a pretty good job of it.

In 1954, we got electric power on the farms in the district. This is

something that we old-timers never expected to see.

### IN CONCLUSION

I set out here to write a history of the Roseray District. As I look over what I have written, I find that it is more a summary of my experiences in the old homestead days. However, I believe it has a place, because my experiences were typical of many of those of other early settlers of this country.

To you, the younger generation, it will seem primitive and crude. But is it? There was a job to be done, and we did it the best way we knew how. There was no one to advise us. If we guessed right, we were lucky. If we were wrong it was just too bad. There wasn't such a thing as "passing the buck." This procedure hadn't been invented yet. We paid for our mistakes. We built up initiative such as the younger generation may never have.

No other generation will ever see this country as we saw it. To you younger folk, these wheat fields, towns and villages have always been here. We homesteaders started the whole thing. We turned the first furrow that built the wheat fields. We drove the first nail that built the towns and villages.

As I look back over the years and see the progress that has been made during my short lifetime, I feel repaid for the effort I have put into it. I feel, because I have lived, this era is just a wee bit better. What brighter footprints can any man hope to leave in the sands of time? The future of this great country now depends on you, the younger generation, and generations yet unborn.

We old-timers that settled this country, feel as Robert Service felt about the Yukon when he wrote:

*No! There's the land, have you seen it?  
It's the cussedist land that I know,  
From the big, dizzy mountains that  
screen it,  
To the broad rolling prairies below.*

*Some say God was tired when he made  
it,  
Some say it's a fine land to shun,  
Maybe, but there's some that would  
trade it  
For no land on earth, and I'm one.*

*You came to get rich, damn good reason,  
You feel like an exile at first,  
You hate it like hell for a season,  
And then you are worse than the worst.*

*It grips you like some kind of sinning,  
It twists you from foe to a friend,  
It seems it was from the beginning,  
It seems it will be to the end.* ✓

**Footnote:** Mr. and Mrs. Cushing, who are now semi-retired and living in Cabri, had the misfortune on January 22 of this year of completely losing their home by fire. The fire destroyed all their keepsakes and mementos of a lifetime—yet they managed to keep the pioneer spirit. They are rebuilding, and plan to be back in their own home this month. On March 13, they celebrated their 50th Wedding Anniversary. To show the fortitude of these pioneers, 10 of the 21 people who attended their wedding were in attendance at the anniversary celebrations. Mr. and Mrs. Cushing's 6 children, 22 grandchildren and one great grandchild rounded out the reunion.



# Pigs Returned Over \$15

*They paid off best on this one-man farm*

THE most profitable enterprise on Henry Davey's farm is his pig operation. His records (his farm account book is checked and analyzed at the Ontario Agricultural College at year's end) show that he made a net return of \$15.28 per pig for the 251 pigs he sold in 1961. They show his sows weaned an average of 9.1 pigs per litter; that feed costs per pig were \$22.91; that his total costs per pig were \$27.63; and that the pigs returned an average of \$42.91 each.

The records for his Monkton, Ont., farm, also showed some other interesting facts: His sows averaged 17.5 pigs each (two litters) during



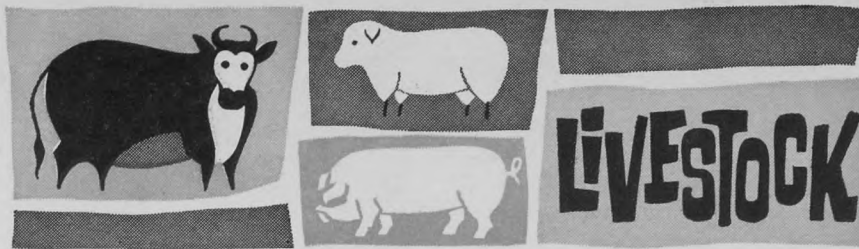
[Guide photo] Hogs crowded into self-feed finishing pens graded out 75 per cent A's.

the year; it required 781 pounds of feed for each pig marketed (including the feed eaten by the sows); it took 389 pounds of feed to produce a live cwt. of pig. In addition they showed that despite the absence of labor-saving equipment, it took only .9 hour of labor per live cwt. of pig produced.

Is this information valuable? It is if it's used, says Davey. He used it in making a major decision last winter. To reduce the work load around the farm, he gets along without a hired man, he was able to calculate that by selling off the cows, and adding a few more hogs, he could just about maintain his income.

Cornerstone of Davey's program is cheap feed. His records show that his hog feed costs him \$58.80 per ton.

To produce it for this price high yields are important. He crops 75 acres of land, growing mostly mixed grains, aiming for 80 bushels per acre. He manures heavily, and buys an additional 12 tons of fertilizer a year, to push production to maximum levels. Over the past 6 years he has installed about 60,000 tiles to drain problem fields and regain suitable soil conditions. As a result,



he can grow almost enough grain for all of his stock.

His feeding program makes good use of that grain. He grinds it with a hammer-mill and a half-ton feed mixer, adding supplement or bran to make it suitable for the hogs, cattle or steers.

"The hammer-mill and mixer are the best machines on this farm," he says. "They are in use every day of the year."

HIS swine management program is also worth more than a glance.

For his 12 to 14 sows, he has four farrowing pens in the stable. They can be bred in groups of four, and then come into the farrowing pens together. The sows raise their pigs to about 7 weeks old there. The pigs are then weaned, and the sows

come into heat within the week, to be bred as a group again. Meanwhile, the pens will be thoroughly disinfected, and within 2 or 3 days, another four sows will be ready to farrow.

The program runs like clockwork. He weaned 17.6 pigs per sow in 1961, increased this to about 20 in 1962.

Once the pigs are weaned, they are crowded into pens right in the stable. The starting pen, measuring 9 by 20 feet, had 55 pigs in it when we called. They were clean and healthy. A finishing pen, measuring 18 by 20 feet, held 45 pigs.

The pens are overcrowded. Henry admits it. But it's results that count, and he rarely has a sick pig. One reason could be that he produces his own weaners, so they are healthy coming into the pens. The other is

that he cleans out the pens daily, throwing straw and manure into the overhead litter carrier that runs on track going through the pens.

Although the pigs are self-fed in homemade hoppers, Davey averages about 75 per cent A grade carcasses.

He mixes feed in half ton lots, using his own grain, and balancing the rations with purchased supplements.—D.R.B. V

## May Certify Herds Low in Mastitis

ONE purpose of the pilot project in mastitis control in south-western Ontario is to determine whether or not it would be possible to set up a government policy under which herds could be certified free of this costly disease. Assistant Deputy Minister of Agriculture W. P. Watson reports that results obtained to date indicate it is difficult, if not impossible, to eradicate mastitis from any herd.

Even so, Mr. Watson says his department would like to provide some kind of prestige to herds that are relatively low in mastitis. Once the project has been carried further, some form of certificate may be adopted which could be given to herds in which the incidence of mastitis is low. V

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## LIVESTOCK

### Ups and Downs of Family Sheep Business

*The Kirklands have had problems but they managed to pull through*

**R**AISING sheep has become a real family business on the Kirkland farm at Mistatim, Sask. It started with the formation of a local 4-H sheep club in 1958. The Kirklands had bad luck at first, losing one ewe through drowning and another through bloat, but they got a first lamb crop of 38 from the remaining 18 range ewes. There was one set of triplets, and there were no fewer than 20 ewe lambs. A Suffolk ram was used.

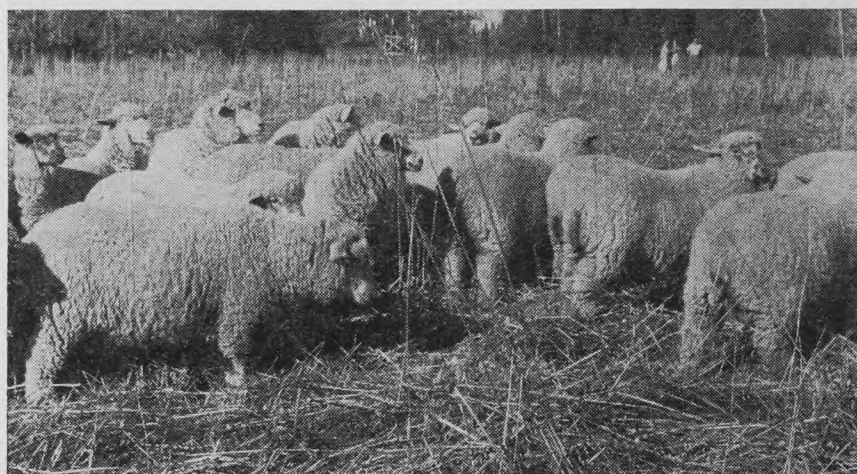
The lambing started on April 27. The combined birth weights of the 18 buck lambs was 175½ lb., and the ewe lambs weighed 168¾. By June 21, the bucks totalled 787½ lb. and the ewes 782.

All the males were marketed in the fall of 1959, and the ewes, now numbering 38, were mated to the Suffolk ram. Then, in the fall of 1960, they were able to breed 96 ewes to a Corriedale ram, and got a lamb crop of 186 in the spring of 1961.

At that point they ran into the drought. Progress was halted and they were compelled by a feed shortage to sell all the lambs and several

yearlings. However, there were still 46 ewes for breeding with the Corriedale ram, and the 1962 lamb crop numbered 66.

The Kirklands like crossing range ewes with Corriedale. Last season's



Lambs grazing in the fall. The range breeding makes a good flocking type. [Guide photo]

records show that they marketed 7 lambs and 4 graded A; 2 of another 3 made A's; and then 29 went to market and yielded 21 A's, 6 B's and

2 commercial. Understandably, they are using the Corriedale breeding again for the next lamb crop.

The breeding needs to be planned carefully. If they get too far away from the range ewes, the wool suffers. They had a wool average of 9.30 lb. in 1961, and in 1962 it was 8.91. They still use some range-Suffolk ewes, and will probably need some more range ewes eventually. They can also buy Suffolks and Suffolk-bred ewes at a local auction.

All the Corriedale crosses go to market on account of their inferior wool. But wool isn't the only factor. By diluting the range breeding they tend to get away from the flocking

type of lamb. Suffolks are of the scattering type.

The pasture is mostly timothy, alfalfa, clover, and brome. Fencing,

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of course, is vital and they have enclosed most of two quarters with wire. No lambs have been lost to coyotes, partly because the municipality puts out coyote bait. The Kirklands reckon the sheep have paid for the fencing in the past couple of years.

**I**N winter, the flock is run in a feedlot, but they have access to an open-fronted barn. The ewes are moved into the front section of the barn for a time, and then are shut in for the lambing. The winter ration is about ½ lb. of grain per day, with minerals and baled hay. Vitamin A is also being given since there were some lambing losses.

Gordon and Dale Kirkland joined the sheep club in 1958 and started with 20 range ewes brought from ranches in southwest Saskatchewan by Harry Lang, the Tisdale ag. rep. They were financed by Canadian Woolgrowers, and had the added benefit of free delivery by the Co-operative Trucking Association. Jim Kirkland was appointed club leader, and his wife Gertrude became interested too.

The ewes cost \$16 each. Club members were mostly able to repay the loans from the first lamb crop. There are now six families in the district raising sheep commercially, and they look as if they intend to stay in the business. Before the club was formed, just a few farms had one or two sheep for home consumption.

The position seems to be that there is money in sheep if disease and coyotes can be kept under con-

trol. So far, the Kirklands have done reasonably well.—R.C.



Jim Kirkland, assisted by son Dale, hand-feeding some lambs last spring.

### Cattle Care During Hot Weather

**N**EVER overlook the possibility of having to provide supplementary feed or pasture for the beef herd in summer. If it is needed, start the extra feeding before the pasture supply is exhausted.

The Ontario Department of Agriculture points out also that cattle need adequate shade. Many pastures don't have natural shade or shelter for protection against strong sunlight. If this is the case, consider building or providing some artificial shade.

The importance of water, especially during hot weather, shouldn't be underestimated. Make sure that

water is easily accessible; clean out troughs and tanks periodically so that water is always clean and fresh.

Cattle usually consume more salt on pasture than they do in the stable. Block salt should be kept in front of them at all time. In addition, loose salt should be kept in a covered box so that wastage is reduced. A division in the box will provide an area for mineral mixture.

### Changes Coming for Swine Industry

**L**OOK for significant changes in the swine industry in coming years. Dr. Howard Fredeen of the Canada Department of Agriculture Research Station, Lacombe, Alta., in an address to the first Southwestern Ontario Swine Conference, has come up with the following predictions:

- Castration may be ceased for male hogs. Tests have shown that boars are leaner than barrows, and there is no odor problem with the carcasses if the boars are slaughtered before they reach 200 pounds — and if they haven't been used for service. Of course, boars and gilts would have to be raised separately.
- Methods of measuring carcass quality will change, with more emphasis being put on the amount of lean in the carcass.
- Processors may work more closely with producers, to see that boars that sire pigs, cutting out more desirable carcasses, are used.

(Please turn to next page)

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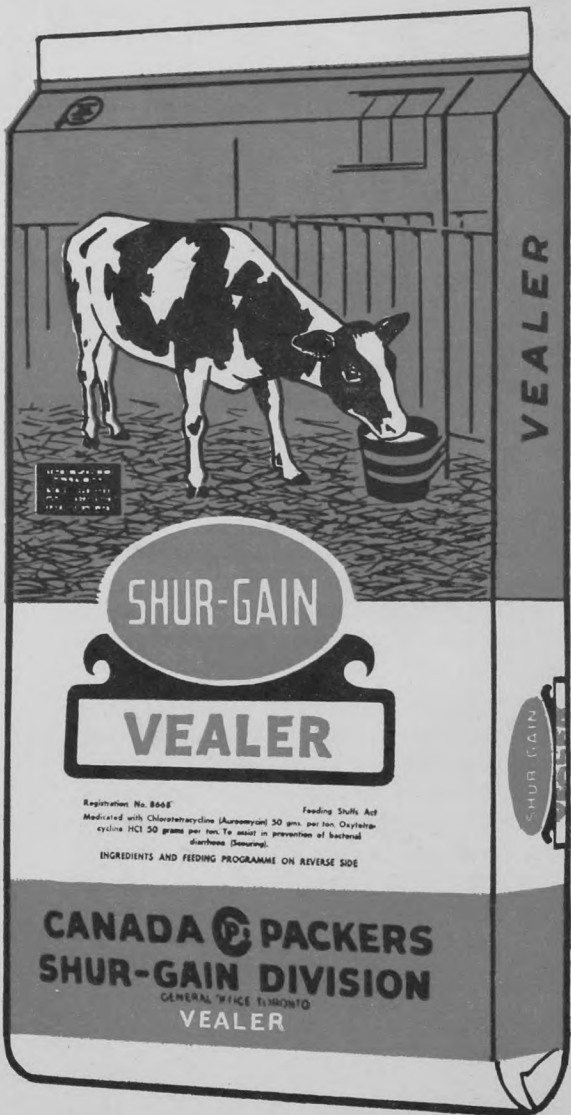
No. of Calves	Average Cost of Calves	Vealer Consumed	Average Weight Gained	Feed Conversion	Average Age to Market	Veal Market Price	Profit Over Feed and Calf
1	\$25.00	185 lbs.	144 lbs.	1.28	9 wks.	@30.00¢—\$74.40	\$22.80
1	25.00	184 lbs.	188 lbs.	.98	12 wks.	@29.50¢— 84.08	29.64
1	25.00	182 lbs.	198 lbs.	.92	13 wks.	@29.50¢— 86.14	32.02
1	25.00	234 lbs.	222 lbs.	1.06	16 wks.	@30.00¢— 90.00	27.56
5	25.00	208 lbs.	148 lbs.	1.40	9 wks.	@32.50¢— 81.03	28.45
3	18.00	250 lbs.	203 lbs.	1.23	11 wks.	@29.50¢— 81.60	23.60
4	18.00	175 lbs.	190 lbs.	.92	14 wks.	@25.00¢— 70.01	24.01
1	25.00	210 lbs.	217 lbs.	.97	11 wks.	@34.75¢—102.51	44.08

The average profit over feed and calf costs on these 17 was well over \$25.00 per calf, in spite of some of them being marketed at the lowest markets in 1962.

Shur-Gain Vealer can make money for you—get a bag to-day ready to start off your next calf and prove it for yourself by feeding right through to market weight!

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(Continued from page 25)

- The R.O.P. testing program for swine will be changed. While it is an imperfect tool, it is the best that is available in assessing the value of breeding stock. In future, boars will probably be tested for rate of gain and feed efficiency. Their carcasses will then be evaluated by such means as probe tests, X-ray techniques and ultrasonic methods while still alive. In addition, some carcass testing will be carried on as at present. V

## U.K. Hog Grading Dilemma

AFTER analyzing 1,000 carcasses of 3,000 pigs dissected by their experts, the British Pig Industry Authority says there is no reliable relationship between the shape of a pig and its lean content.

The authority claims that marks awarded for conformation under the existing grading system did not tally either with the proportion of lean or

with the proportionate weight of the valuable cuts.

Pigs that scored badly for conformation averaged 52.6 per cent of lean, while those with high marks averaged only about 2 per cent more.

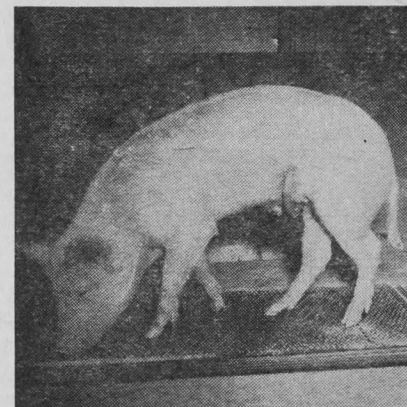
It also claimed that the weight of the proportion of the ham to the whole carcass averaged slightly less in the sides with a good score than in those with a poor score.

G. R. Oakes, the authority's chief officer said, "These . . . findings are a challenge to new thinking about the true commercial value of shape as we are accustomed to assessing it." V

## Digestive Studies Can Be Viewed

A NEW and imaginative way to study digestion in pigs, and search for ways to improve feed efficiency is being conducted by Dr. Hugh Cunningham of the Canada Experimental Station, Napan, N.S.

Here a pig has been fitted with what is called a "re-entrant intes-



tinal fistula." Such a fistula has been used with dogs and sheep, but this is the first time it has been used on swine.

Through an operation, a plastic tube was inserted into the end of the pig's small intestine. The tube was brought out through the pig's body, and directed back into the intestine again. Food passing through the intestine travels through the tube before going back into the abdomen.

Dr. Cunningham feeds the pig various feeds and rations, examining the food as it comes through the tube, thus learning secrets about digestion that have hitherto been locked in mystery.

He has found so far that:

- Seventy per cent of the normal swine ration can be digested by the time it reaches the end of the small intestine; another 10 per cent is digested in the large intestine; and the remainder is excreted.

- Carbohydrates such as corn starch and cane sugar are almost all digested by the end of the small intestine.

- Raw potato starch is poorly digested (which explains why uncooked potatoes have never been recommended for pigs). V

## Alter Views on Stiff Lamb Disease

RECENT research has shown that stiff lamb or white muscle disease, formerly thought to be caused by a deficiency of vitamin E, is actually caused by a deficiency of selenium. Vitamin E deficiency is only indirectly involved.

Symptoms of the disease appear when the lamb is about 2 weeks old. It is usually unable to rise and can't nurse. This can result in the animal starving to death.

Specialists at Macdonald College say selenium can be given orally through the feed in the form of sodium selenate. But since it is given to pregnant ewes and lambs in such small amounts they advise farmers to consult their veterinarians to obtain the source and the dosage. V

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In the past the dairy industry has been subjected to various criticisms and has survived without too serious setbacks. But since 1956, surpluses of dairy foods have been developing. Production has outstripped sales. Per capita consumption has been dropping.

Among the things contributing to the per capita decline of dairy foods (142.1 lbs. of milk equivalent between 1950 and 1961) have been the various scares and scare headlines. Assuming that in certain instances there have been medical or chemical discoveries adverse to the use of dairy foods, there is little that has been proved. Even such authority

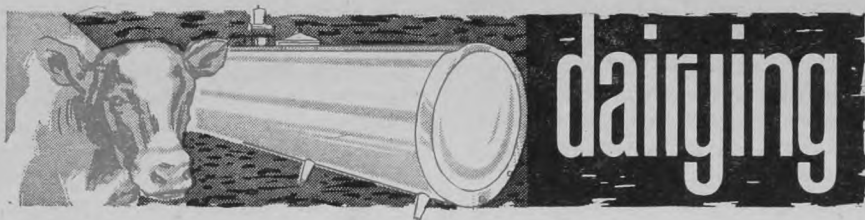
as the American Medical Association has made pronouncements and later reversed its stand.

However, Dairy Farmers of Canada have lacked sufficient funds to keep the public record straight. But in January, at the annual meeting, it was decided to expand the Set Aside by collecting 1/4 of one per cent of sales instead of one cent a pound of butterfat in June. This marks the beginning of a campaign of self-help to eradicate the chaos which has bedevilled the industry's progress. We urge your support of the expanded Set Aside for the preservation and expansion of your dairy foods markets. *Let's get at the truth and make it known.*

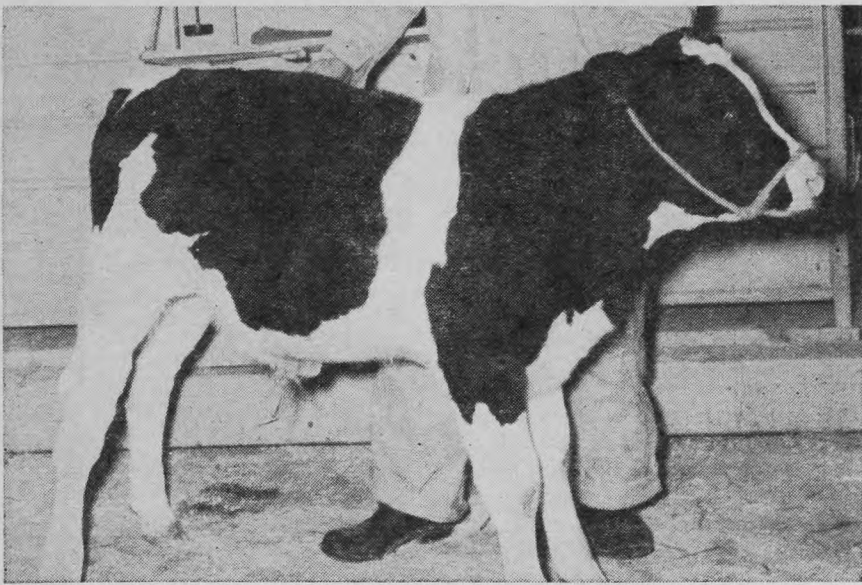


DAIRY FARMERS OF CANADA, 147 DAVENPORT ROAD, TORONTO 5, ONTARIO





## Veal without Milk— a Golden Opportunity



This 55-day-old "vealer"-fed calf at Shur-Gain Farms had just tipped the scales at 232 pounds before this picture was taken—a gain of 62 pounds in 19 days.

**L**OOKING for a new profit opportunity on the dairy farm? Veal production may be the answer. A "vealer" calf ration developed by Shur-Gain Feeds Ltd., to replace cow's milk, has given excellent results in that firm's feeding trials. Now it is giving good results on farms across the country.

Calves get colostrum (first milk) for 3 or 4 days before being put on the vealer ration which is mixed with warm water and pail-fed. They gain up to 3 or 4 pounds per day, with almost perfect feed conversion (each pound of vealer eaten gives a gain in body weight of 1 pound). They reach market in good bloom and dress out carcasses with attractive light-colored meat.

Veal has become a high-value specialty product in recent years, although it has been overlooked by many dairymen. Many postwar immigrants have a well-developed taste for it, and their demand has pushed calf prices up to 35 cents or more a pound at some seasons of the year. A good 250 lb. 10- or 12-week-old veal calf is worth up to \$90. Packers say the market is almost unlimited—their problem has been to get enough good quality product. Too many light, unfinished calves come to market. The new vealer ration could change this.

For instance, Dundas, Ont., farmer G. Wright bought 4 calves weighing an average of 90 pounds, and fed them the new ration. On the average, they ate 175 pounds of it, gained 190 pounds, sold for \$25 per cwt., on the slow market of last summer. But this still left Wright with a worthwhile profit.

At Convey Hill, Que., Mme Randacio fed out 20 calves with the vealer. They weighed 100 pounds when she put them on the feed, and they ate 100 pounds of it each. They

weighed 215 pounds at market. They sold at prices ranging from \$32 to \$34 per cwt., for an average gross return of \$77.40.

These are typical results. In fact, Shur-Gain reports that 62 calves fed on 10 different farms where accurate records were kept, ate an average of 138 pounds of vealer and gained 127 pounds each. After putting a substantial value on the calves at the start of the feeding period, there was still a profit over feed and calf costs of \$27 each.

Calves fed at the Shur-Gain Demonstration Farm in Ontario, under more closely controlled conditions, did as well. They weighed about 100 pounds at the start, were fed for 10 to 13 weeks, and weighed from 250 to 300 pounds on going to market (the market in Quebec prefers slightly lighter veal calves). They had an average feed efficiency of about one, and sold as Good quality veal calves, one grade below the Choice that some milk-fed calves reach.

The new ration is reported to give almost perfect feed conversion, and since veal prices are relatively high and indications are they will remain at this level, dairymen, who have the calves anyway may be taking a second look at the new vealer.

The components of the vealer ration include 75 per cent dry skim milk powder, another 16 per cent edible fats, and some low-level antibiotics to fight scours.—D.R.B. V

### Recording Pays Off

**C**OWS on the Alberta Provincial Cow Testing Program are producing almost double the butterfat of the average cow in the province says R. P. Dixon, Alberta's supervisor of dairy cattle improve-

ment. He reports that the 14,486 cows tested last year produced an average of 10,455 pounds of milk and 371 pounds of butterfat each.

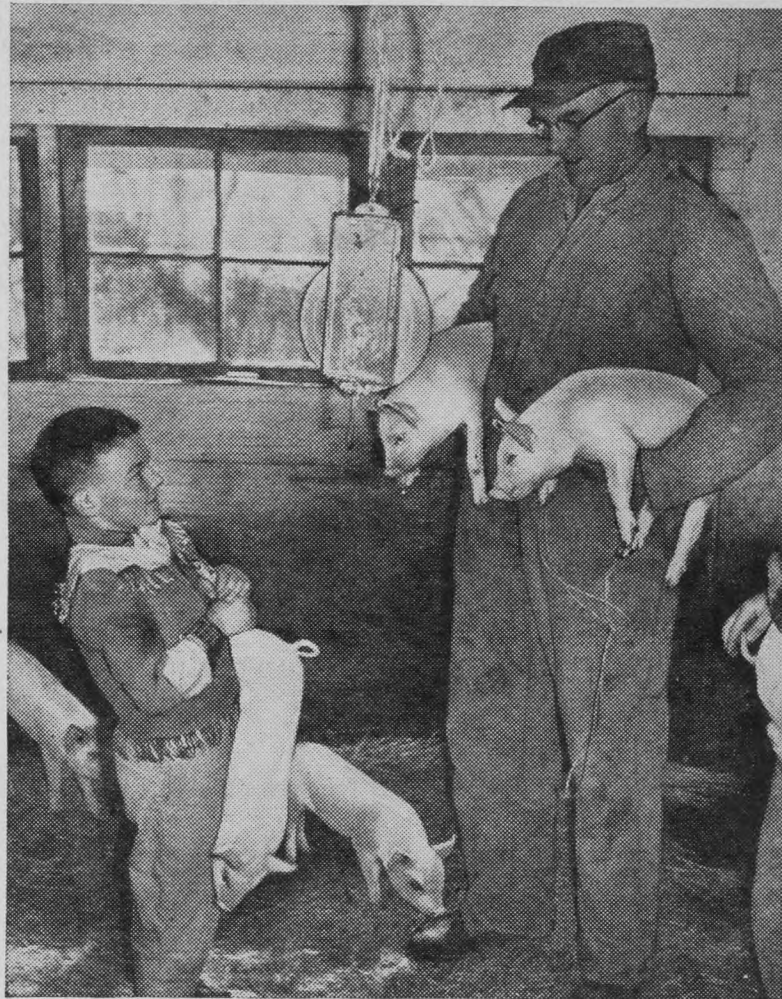
Credit for the increase is being attributed to the improved breeding programs and better feeding and management practices resulting from the information recorded by the Cow Testing Service. The information is compiled by recording each cow's performance on total milk production and butterfat content. A milk sample is tested from every animal once a month and at the end of each lactation the herd owner receives a certificate stating the amount of milk and percentage of

butterfat the cow has produced during that time.

With this information, the dairyman can choose herd replacements from his best milkers from their record.

About 496 farmers are now using the testing service. And milk production in their herds has increased over the past 5 years by 983 pounds per cow and butterfat by 46 pounds per cow, says Dixon.

Further information on the testing program in the province can be obtained from district agriculturists, or from the extension service of the Alberta Department of Agriculture. V



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## Summer Egg Quality Can Deteriorate Rapidly

**E**GGs which aren't properly handled during the heat of summer can deteriorate rapidly, causing their price to drop by as much as 20 cents per dozen, say poultry specialists with the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture.

"When not gathered immediately and properly cooled, or when from hens which are allowed to range without proper feed they may drop from Grade A to Grade B," they said.

Equally as serious is consumer dissatisfaction arising from the drop in egg quality. The dark orange yolk is particularly objectionable, while a lemon colored yolk is preferred.

The specialists outline the following points for good summer management for laying flocks:

**Housing and Feeding.** Clean comfortable quarters with ample nesting facilities are important. Feed should include a balanced ration, clean fresh water, and a free choice of

calcium for quality shell production. A poorly shelled egg rapidly loses its quality.

**Management of Eggs.** They should be gathered at least twice in the morning and once in the afternoon. Immediate cooling in a moist holding area is recommended. (Producers frequently use their basements for this as it is usually the coolest place on the farm.)

The eggs should be cooled and stored at 50 to 55 degrees with humidity at 75 per cent.

A practical method for the small producer is the construction of a home-made cooling cabinet using a fan to blow air on wet jute sacks. (Construction plans are available on request from the Poultry Division, Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture.)

**Egg Cleaning.** The specialists recommend dry cleaning with sandpaper or emery cloth, and say producers who wash eggs are advised to use the correct water temperature,

change the water often, and to clean the egg washer thoroughly.

**Egg Marketing.** "The best management can be undone in a few hours by leaving egg crates out in the sun exposed to high temperatures while awaiting a delivery pick up," the department spokesmen said.

They point out that the department is concerned with the maintenance of egg quality and state that advice is offered producers who contact the poultry division. ✓

## How Much Protein for Layers?

**A** 14 per cent protein diet will support 60 to 70 per cent egg production equally as well as the traditional 16 per cent diet, according to 3-year tests at the North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station.

During the tests, comparisons were made of egg weights, production rates and feed efficiency. Although rations were fed at various protein levels, each contained the same amount of animal protein. Meat meal, fish meal, and dried whey were each added at the 2 per cent level. Reduction of protein was made by varying the amount of corn and soybean oil meal in each diet.

The conclusion was that if ingredients such as proteins, vitamins and minerals were purchased in the form of a 32 per cent protein layer concentrate, considerably more homegrown grains could be used in pre-

paring a 14 per cent instead of a 16 per cent ration.

It was also pointed out that warm climates tend to depress feed consumption, resulting in decreased egg size and quality because of inadequate protein intake. Therefore the protein level of the diet must be greater in southern states than in the north to support a high rate of laying. In colder climates, such as North Dakota, where the protein level can be lower, the hens demand more energy (sugars and starch) to maintain body temperature.

Work is continuing in North Dakota to compare the use of various homegrown grains and what supplements are needed to support top egg production. ✓

## Blood Typing May Hold Production Key

**A**LBERTA'S Poultry Commissioner, R. H. McMillan, reports that at least seven blood group systems in poultry have been established by researchers in the United States and Britain. He states that for the most part these are inherited independently.

According to the United Kingdom Information Service, British scientists are trying to find the exact age at which chicks can be blood-typed. Until recently it was believed this could be done when they were a day old, but research has shown chickens of certain lines cannot be blood-typed readily until they are 5 weeks

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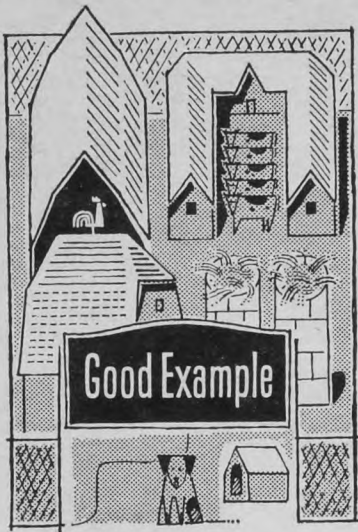
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old. The reason for this may be that the hen passes antibodies of virus and bacteria through the egg to the chick. These antibodies could help cause poor group reaction in some day-old chicks, he says.

McMillan notes that the Canada Department of Agriculture Research Division and universities across Canada are investigating the possibilities of utilizing blood typing in poultry breeding. He feels it may be possible, in time, to use this to predetermine matings which will produce chickens which have greater production, better livability, better hatchability and other desirable economic traits. ✓

## 600-Hen Flock That Pays

**S**MALL flocks may be disappearing, but records kept by Henry Davey of Monkton, Ont., show that his 600-hen flock yields good returns for the little bit of labor they require. This consists of feeding and bedding the hens each morning, collecting the eggs a couple of times a day, and cleaning them before delivery to the local grading station.

The flock is split and housed in two separate pens in the barn above the stable. Pens are plain but arranged for labor saving. There are dropping pits under the roosts, deep litter on the floor, and hanging feeders which can be filled daily.

The pens are not deeply insulated. Board walls of the barn are simply covered with tarpaper, and sheathed with metal siding. Each pen has a ventilating fan, and the hens remain comfortable enough to lay at a rapid rate. Henry counts every egg collected, and last year he got 260 eggs per hen housed. Losses were negligible and the hens lived, and laid.

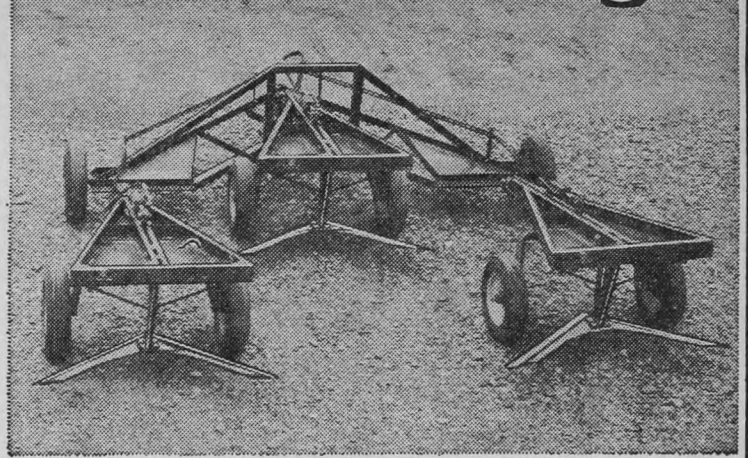
He keeps the pens occupied the year round by buying chicks around the first of March, and bringing them into the laying pens at 5½ months. Old hens are kept in lay until just a few days before the pullets are ready. Then, the hens are sold, and the pens cleaned and disinfected to make way for the pullets.

The hens are fairly crowded in the pens. One that measured 30 by 24 feet, housed 380 hens last year, the other, which measured 20 by 22 feet, had 220 hens. ✓



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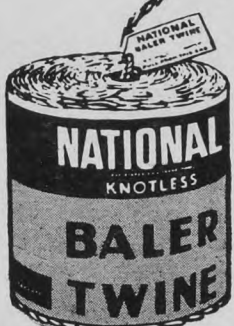
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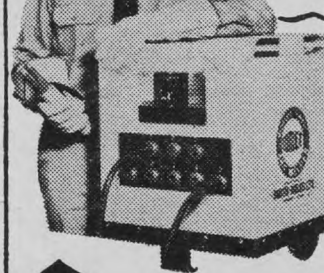
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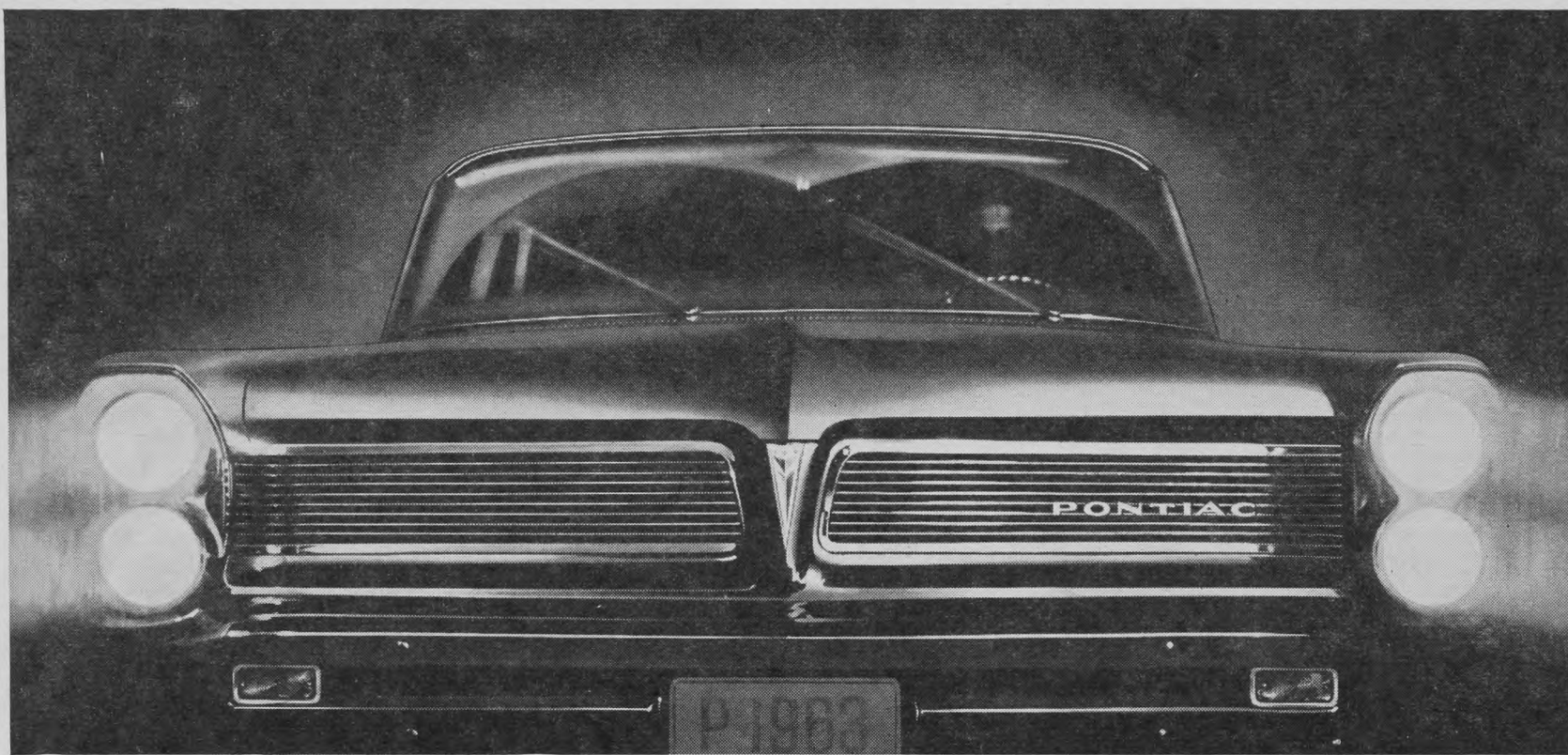
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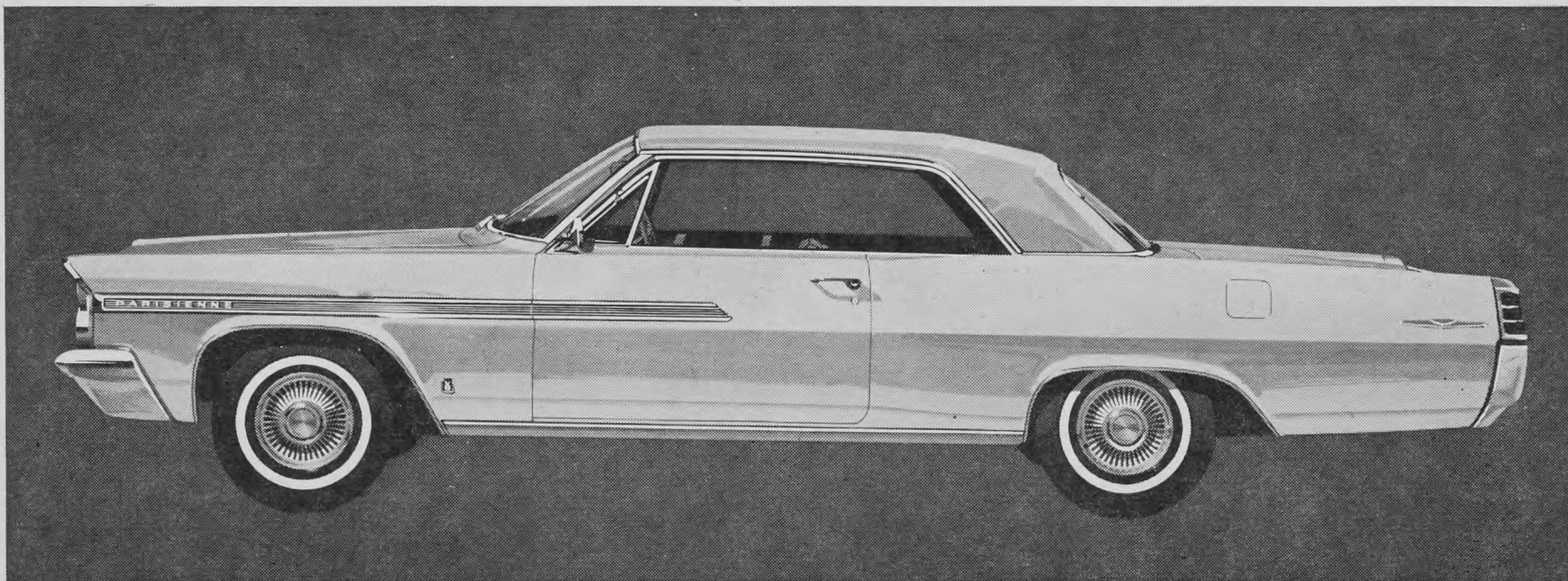


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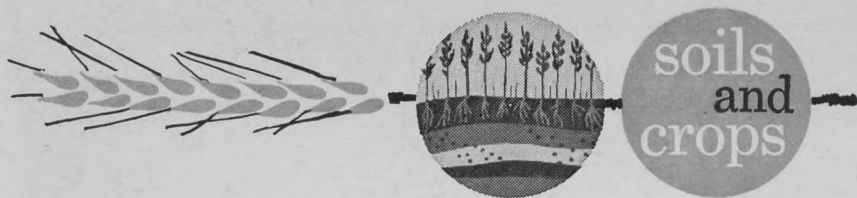
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## Interest in Corn Re-awakening in Manitoba

*Down from 100,000 acres to 38,000 acres in 10 years farmers seem prepared to give it another try*

**C**ORN is on the way back in Manitoba. Slowly, it's true, but nevertheless there is a growing awareness of its potential as a livestock feed and grain proposition.

Not that it is likely to regain popularity to the extent that farmers will seed 100,000 acres to it like they did in 1942—only to have it virtually wiped out by severe frosts in late September.

But men like special crops specialist Dave Durksen of the Manitoba Department of Agriculture and Dr. S. B. Helgason of the plant science department, University of Manitoba, to name only two, feel optimistic about the growing popularity of the crop in the province.

Last year farmers grew 38,000 acres of corn, boosting their acreage by 20 per cent over the 1961 figure.

Of this only about 3,000 acres was devoted to corn for grain. What Helgason and Durksen would like to see is an increase in this acreage. As Durksen points out, it would help offset some of the 300,000 bushels imported from the United States annually for use in commercial feed compounds—the figure was closer to 500,000 bushels in 1962.

As far as Dr. Helgason is concerned, research work in corn has reached the point where he feels the real job of boosting the crop now lies in extension work, a view shared by most extension workers themselves.

He points out that varieties are now available which are 10 to 15 days earlier in reaching maturity than they were 10 years ago. Yields have been increased to the point where 7 to 8 tons to the acre are

average, and where 10 to 15 tons, with the proper use of fertilizer, are not uncommon.

"If we had had these varieties in 1942 we wouldn't have suffered the damage we did," says Helgason. "Maybe the answer lies in developing new varieties for later areas, if we are to see any real expansion," he adds.

Extension men also point out that no matter how much educational work they do in boosting the crop, the final decision, as always, rests with the farmer. He has to decide if he is prepared to invest more money in equipment, when he is already heavily capitalized for other grain production.

Not all have to be convinced of the value of corn however.

Men like T. J. Stow and sons at Graysville, in Manitoba's corn belt have been feeding corn silage for 10 years. They grow 100 acres in addition to wheat, flax and sunflowers on 1,200 acres.

This past winter they adopted a new feedlot setup where they self-feed the silage out of a bunker to 335 head. In addition to this, the steers are fed a wheat-oat ration with stilbestrol-added supplement.

The steers were bought last fall, 200 of them in the 450-500-pound range and 135 heavier ones weighing around 750-800 pounds. The lighter ones started on the silage and got good quality alfalfa-brome hay ad lib until they built up their silage intake and went off hay. In addition they were fed a starting ration of



Steers self feed from a bunker silo on Stow farm. Wire is electrified.

5 pounds per head of grain. Grain is gradually built up until they are eating about 16 pounds a day including the grain from the silage.

By buying the two lots, the Stows reckon that by next fall they will have a rotation set up by replacing finished steers with young feeders.

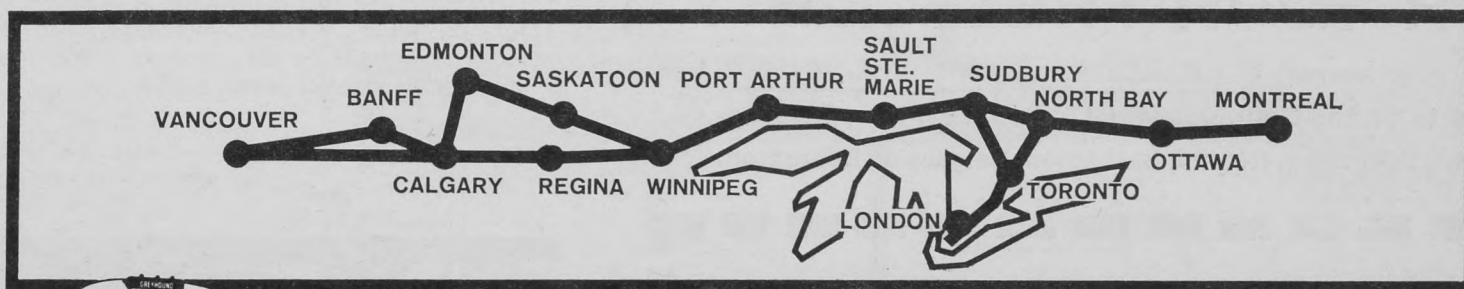
They seed the corn in rows 36 inches apart for easy cultivation and harvest it with a forage harvester. Plans call for an eventual corn-wheat-corn rotation to replace summer-fallow. It has been found in the area that corn stubble serves as a useful conservation crop in cutting soil drift. The Stows claim they wouldn't be

(Please turn to page 33)



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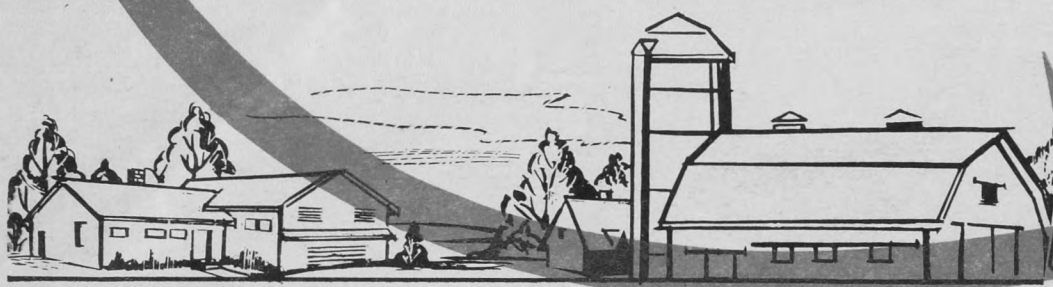
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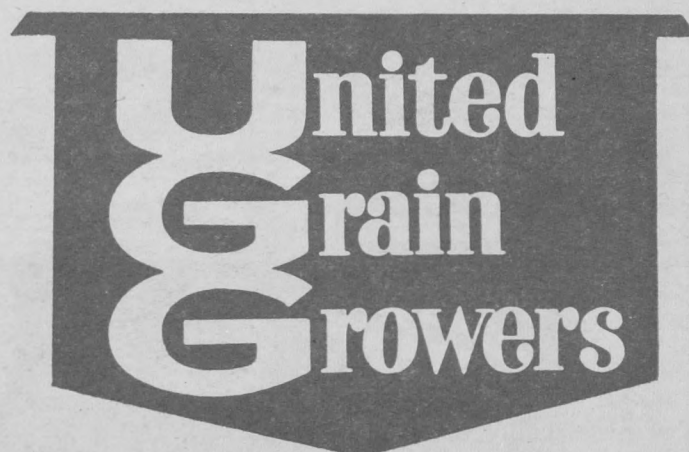
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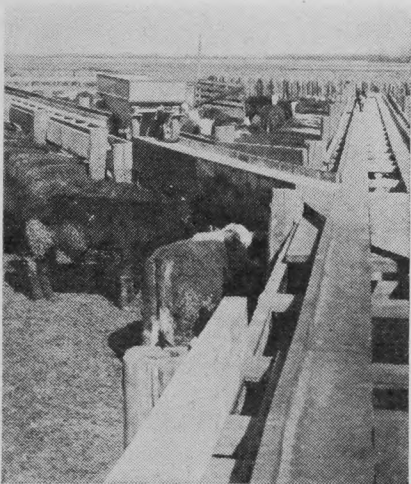


## SOILS AND CROPS

without corn—unless of course something better comes along. In the meantime they are satisfied with the results they are getting.

While there are many farmers in the area who have been using corn right along, any new acreage is likely to take place in new areas. To the west, around Melita, there has been an increasing interest in the crop among farmers on the light drier soil common to the district.

The value of corn was proven during 1961 when farmers were able to harvest good crops despite the severe drought which took its toll of other cereal grains. This is the area where specialists feel Manitoba's "corn revival" is going to come from.—J.B. ✓



[Guide photo]  
This is the first year of Stow's new feedlot setup. Note feed cart, left.

## Cut Legume Seed Losses

**W**INDROWING and swath pick-up combining of legume seed stands cut losses from shattering says Prof. W. K. Bilanski of the Engineering Science Department at the Ontario Agricultural College.

By windrowing, he points out the crop can be cut earlier and cured more uniformly in the swath, thus cutting threshing losses—an important factor in harvesting clover and other small-seed crops.

He says windrowing should be done as gently as possible when the plants are wet or damp with dew.

He lists these pointers for maximum seed recovery when combining.

- Overloaded threshing equipment cannot save you the maximum amount of seed. Keep your tractor in first gear while combining. Regulate speed according to the cleaning capacity of the decks and shoe.

- Insure windrows are no larger than the amount grown on a strip the width of a normal cutter bar of a combine.

- Use only reduced air blast and direct it well onto the screens. This may result in poor cleaning but the seed can be recleaned later without the same danger of loss.

- Dry windrowed crops require less threshing action than tougher direct combining ones. Overthreshing results in greater seed loss through unnecessary breaking of the plant and overloading the screens.

Use the recommended concave setting to rub the seed out of the head. Seed cracking and excessive plant breakage can be reduced by reducing the cylinder speed, he said. ✓

## High Oil Content in Russian Sunflowers

**S**OME Russian sunflower varieties have a higher oil content than Canadian varieties but are susceptible to rust.

Dr. E. D. Putt of the Canada Department of Agriculture's experimental farm at Morden, Man., says some of the varieties could be grown successfully in the sunflower areas of Canada. But they are not licensed here yet for seeding purposes. The seed can be imported under permit and grown for the crushing industry.

Seed yields of the seven varieties tested along with the Canadian variety Advent were about the same but the Russian varieties had a higher oil content.

Average results of 11 tests with Vniimk 6540 and Advent were:

Seed yield: 961 and 1,024 pounds per acre. Per cent of oil: 39 and 33. Height: 60 and 47 inches. Days to blooming: 101 and 93.

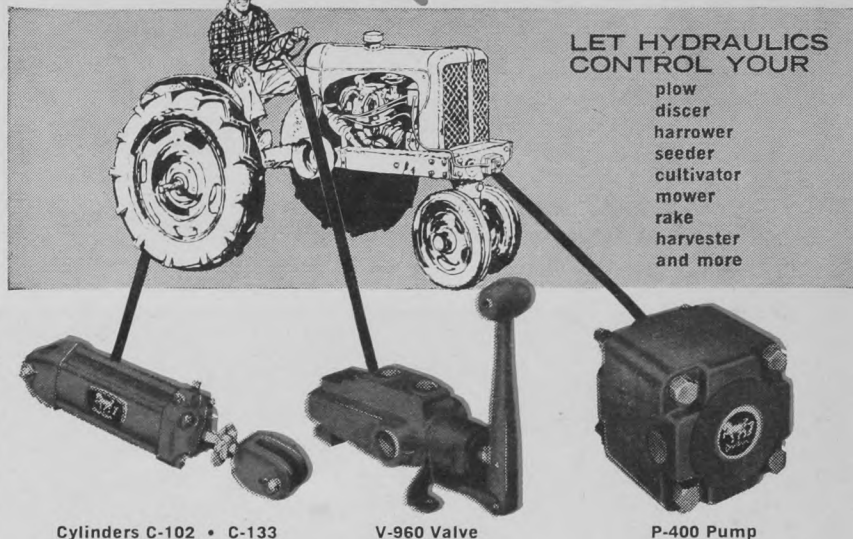
Compared with Advent Russian varieties yielded better and were taller in Manitoba than in Saskatchewan and Alberta. Dr. Putt says this is probably due to better moisture conditions or higher temperatures in Manitoba during the growing season.

He points out that the late maturing Russian varieties could be susceptible to frost damage and harvesting difficulties. He recommends early seeding and the use of fertilizer.

Rust could affect the yields of all the Russian varieties in seasons more favorable than 1962 was to the development of the disease. ✓

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### ILLUSTRATION—

#### Spraymaster Model

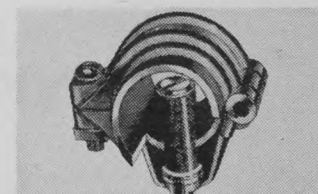
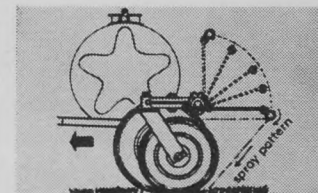
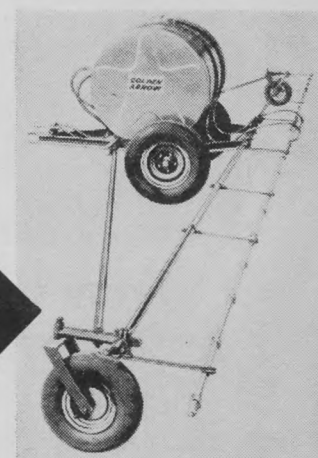
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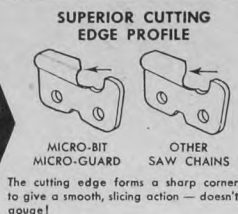


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## SOILS AND CROPS

### Care Urged in Treating Seed

**F**ARMERS will soon be preparing to treat seed they intend sowing this spring. The Manitoba Department of Health has issued a warning for those who intend to treat their own seed at home.

The seed treatment chemicals should be handled with extreme caution. Both the liquid and dust form chemicals contain mercury and they can be dangerous in varying degrees. Vapors given off by the chemicals can have a serious poisonous affect on humans.

Farmers are urged to read labels and follow directions carefully. If possible, seed treatment should be done outdoors. Masks should be worn when the operation is being conducted inside.

The department says special clothing should be worn so that it can be washed immediately after working with the treatment compounds.

Exposed areas of the body should be washed with hot water and soap directly after contact with the chemicals.

Recovery from mercurial poisoning is a long slow process and often leaves the victim with a serious impairment, such as forms of paralysis or anemia.

Symptoms of mercury poisoning are: extreme fatigue, and in cases of severe poisoning, tremors, lack of co-ordination of movement, even to the point where a person is unable to walk or feed himself. The tongue may be affected and the vision impaired. If a farmer becomes ill after treating seed he should contact his local doctor or his local health unit, the department said.

### Corn to Increase in the West

**C**ORN acreage planted last year in the irrigated areas of southern Alberta has been estimated at about 6,000 acres. But we "ain't seen nothin' yet" in the opinion of folks who should know. A big increase in corn plantings is expected for this year. Representatives of two well-known hybrid corn seed firms who visited the Lethbridge-Taber area in March brought word of new earlier maturing varieties on the way.

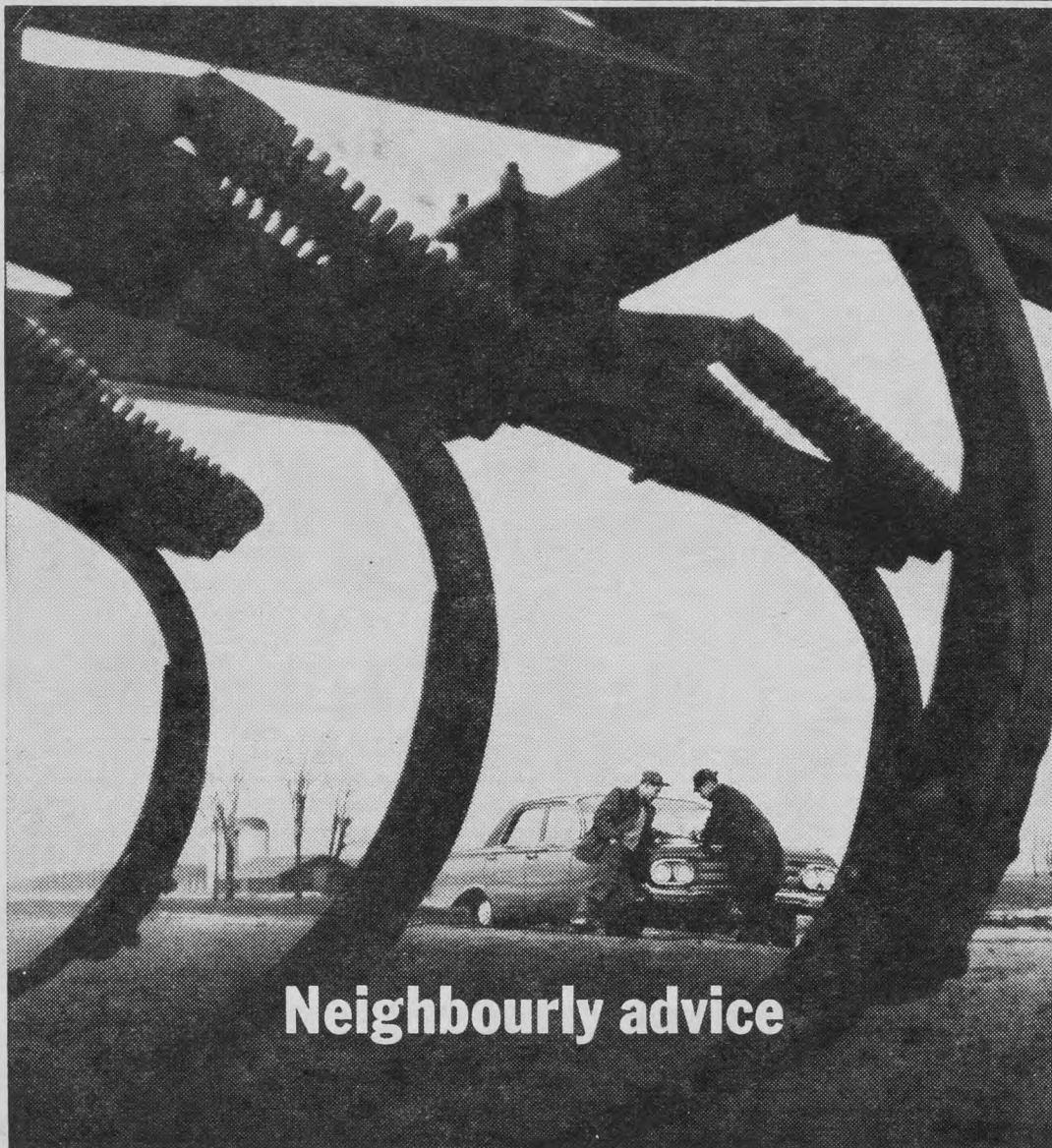
"What we need is a variety bred especially for the conditions found in this area," said Dr. Don Wilson, C.D.A. Research Station, Lethbridge. "The soils here are slow to warm up in the spring. What we're looking for is a corn that will start to germinate at lower temperatures."

Most of the corn breeding work is being done by private seed companies based in Ontario. They have built top-notch plant breeding facilities and hired the best researchers. Corn breeding is also being done at two Federal Government stations—Morden (Manitoba) and Ottawa. Work at Morden is aimed chiefly at producing varieties for local use, but Ottawa is seeking an earlier variety for irrigated areas of the southwest prairies.

One or two corn seed growers in southern Alberta are also making plans to supply this expanding market.—C.V.F.

### Weedless Fields?

**P**ROF. GEORGE JONES of the O.A.C. predicts that within 10 years it will be possible to provide just about all crops with a weed-free environment in which to grow in the field. No cultivation of the growing crop would be required. Herbicides would do most of the work. Corn and a few other crops can be grown under weed-free conditions today, thanks to the herbicides that are available, he said.



**Neighbourly advice**

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## Variety Plots

**T**HE crop testing plan sponsored by the Searle Grain Company Limited will again be offered this year.

Under the plan a set of true-to-variety seeds of some 35 to 40 different varieties of grain will be supplied to farmers willing to sow and care for a small demonstration plot.

The plots provide an opportunity to compare the performance of different varieties under local conditions, enabling farmers to see for themselves such things as: the number of days to maturity, disease resistance, resistance to shattering, strength of straw, etc.

The number of sets available is limited and first preference will be given to farmers located some distance away from an experimental station.

Anyone interested in obtaining the seed should apply to The Crop Testing Plan, Searle Grain Company Limited, 365 Grain Exchange Building, Winnipeg 2, Manitoba. ✓

## New Swede Variety Out

**A** NEW purple-top swede turnip which is resistant to club root infection has been developed at the experimental farm at Nappan, N.S., by Dr. F. S. Warren and J. E. Langille.

The new variety, named Chignecto, is globe shaped, has a smooth skin and its yellow flesh is said to have found popular consumer acceptance.

Growers interested in obtaining more information on the new variety should contact their local agricultural representative, the Nova Scotia Agricultural College or the Experimental Farm Service.

According to D. T. Slater, agronomist with the NSAC, a limited supply of Chignecto seed is available at Nappan, where plans are underway to expand seed production this year. ✓

## Hopper Control Recommendations

**T**HE Manitoba Grasshopper Control Committee has announced that the insecticides Sevin, Hopper Kill 4E and deildrin are recommended for use in 1963.

Hopper Kill 4E and Sevin are recommended for use on hay, pastureland, roadsides or any vegetation used for livestock feed. Deildrin may be used only on vegetation not intended for livestock consumption. Dairy cattle or other livestock must not be fed deildrin-treated forage, nor should they be allowed to graze pasture or stubble which has been treated with this insecticide. The committee warns that livestock which may have accidentally eaten feed treated with deildrin need at least 1 year on untreated feed before their milk or cream may be sold. Use of this chemical on cereal crops is also restricted to application at the beginning of the shot blade stage. ✓

## Range Grass Seen as a "Profit Crop"

Increasing attention to grassland fertilization is seen by Northwest Nitro-Chemicals Ltd. agronomists as an indication that more prairie cattlemen are regarding range grass as a profit-making crop.

"The conviction is growing," says a company spokesman, "that range grass is as much a crop as grains and field crops. This trend, fostered by provincial government agricultural publications and fertilizer literature, is encouraging. It can lead to increased profits

from proper care and nutrition of grazing land."

Farmers whose herds have outgrown their acreage have found it more economical to increase the carrying capacity of existing grassland by applying fertilizer, than to buy or lease more land with its overhead charges.

In addition to bigger yields of grass per acre, increased protein and vitamin A can provide extra gains from each pound of grass, hay or silage.

Other benefits of rangeland and pas-

ture fertilization, cited by the makers of Northwest fertilizers, are earlier spring grazing, extra fall grazing and more feed at lower unit cost. Nitrogen-rich fertilizers are generally recommended to boost yields of grass, hays and pastures. In the case of legumes and mixtures with high legume content, phosphate is needed.

Nitrogen fertilizers can be applied in either late fall or early spring, with spring being favoured for the application of phosphate.

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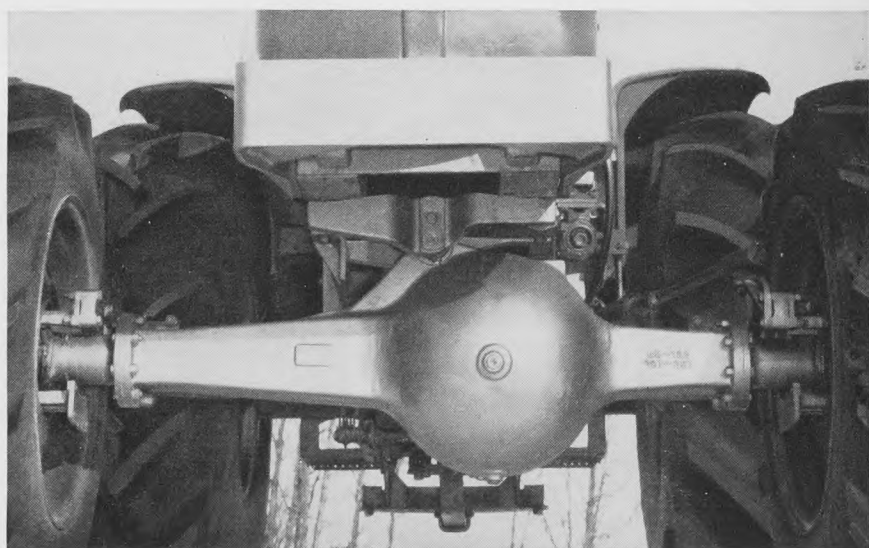
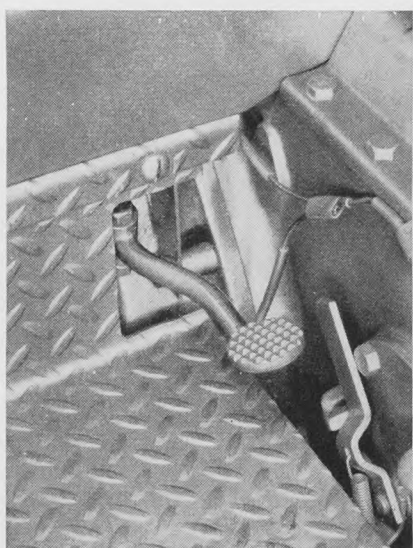
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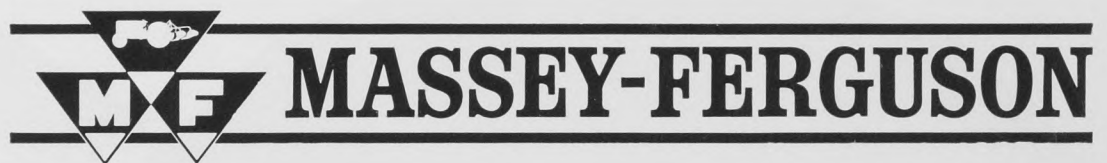
**Multi-Power on the Super 90** lets you shift on-the-go at the flip of a switch. Flip into HIGH for more speed, LOW for more pull-power. Gives you 16 practical forward gear speeds, 2 reverse. *Differential Lock* stops wheel spin on soft ground, slick grass, ice or mud. Just step on the pedal—rear axles lock together so both drive wheels turn together for the traction to pull you through.

**4-Wheel Drive on the new MF 97** (optional) gives you 30 to 50% more traction with the same available power—boosts the MF 97's pull-power as much as 30 to 50% in normal soil conditions! Practically ends slippage because the entire engine output is transferred to the load by 4 "live" wheels. Saves wear and tear on the engine and transmission from the constant stress of wheel spin.



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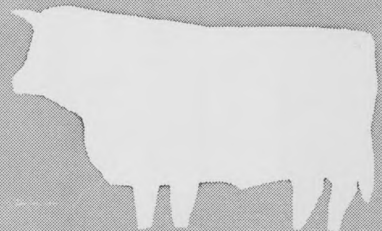
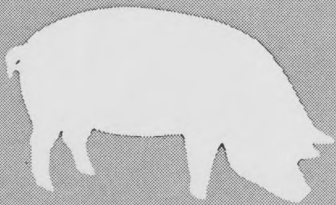
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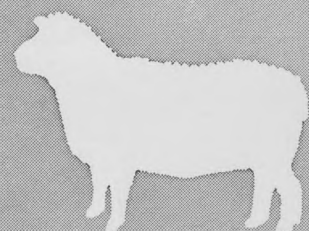
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# Let's Not Waste Water

THE great underground reservoir we call groundwater is one of the most valuable assets we have. Not only does it keep our wells full, it maintains minimum stream flow in dry weather. Groundwater supplies are still good in most of Canada, but this could change. A glance at what's happening across the line should convince us it's time to start conserving this water now.

Daily withdrawal of groundwater in the U.S. is over 40 billion gallons. Some areas have had to recharge their water table by running in excess surface water so it can percolate down into the ground. Orange County, Calif., has had metered wells since 1954 and charges users for the water they withdraw. This money is then used to buy water from the Southern California Water District. The water comes from the distant Colorado River via the big MWD aqueduct. It is run into specially constructed spreading grounds in Orange County where it can seep down and replenish the underground supply. Many other areas have embarked on costly projects like this.

In some parts of Canada too, we have been wasting groundwater in

withdrawal is many times greater than the volume of replacement, which can only come from seepage from surrounding hills.

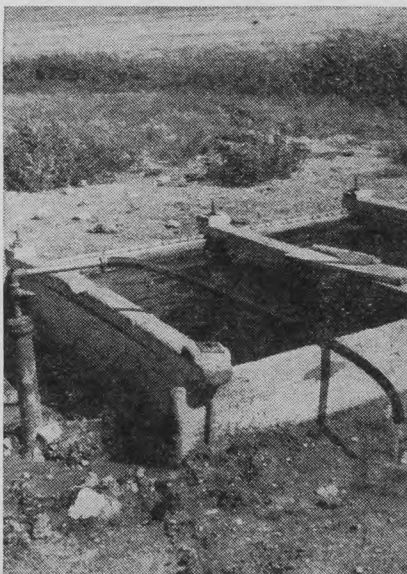


Note wastage around uncapped well.

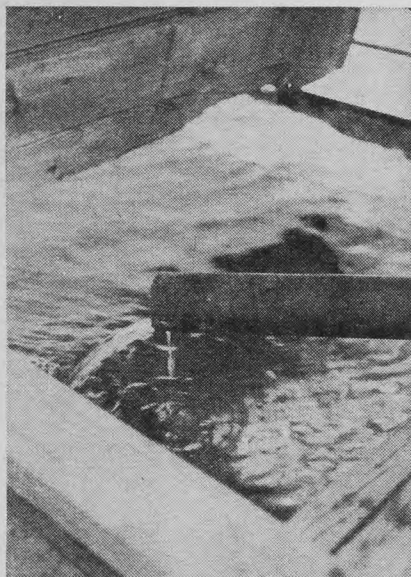
Peter Mayboom, who conducted the survey, found 409 artesian wells were drawing water from this sandstone formation. Of these, 192 were classed as flowing and 217 as non-flowing (pumped). Sixty-three of the latter had ceased flowing in recent years. And just about all of the wells were found to be so poorly constructed it would be useless to try to cap them. The water would merely escape outside the casing.

In 1953, Alberta passed a groundwater control act—38 years after the first well was sunk into the Milk River Sandstone. Of the 192 wells flowing, 189 are in violation of the Act. At the same time, the Provincial government recognizes that needed conservation measures could prove costly to well owners. In most cases, old wells would have to be abandoned and replaced by poorly constructed ones. The Alberta Federation of Agriculture has suggested that Alberta might embark on a joint reconstruction program with the Federal government under ARDA, so owners won't have to bear this cost.

To gather information, the Alberta Oil and Gas Conservation Board has



This capped well shows little wastage.



[Guide photos

Free flow dropped 4 gpm in 10 years.

the fond belief we were tapping an inexhaustible supply. An example of this is a large area in southeastern Alberta which is served by artesian wells that draw water from an underground rock formation called the Milk River Sandstone. Until this artesian basin was discovered in 1915 stockmen in southern Alberta had to depend on springs, dams and shallow wells. The sudden rush to tap this new water source prompted many inexperienced men to become well drillers. They didn't have to comply with any standards or regulations which would protect the owner or conserve future water supplies. The idea was to get a well going as quickly and cheaply as possible. There are signs that water users here are starting to pay for this now.

Says a 1960 survey report issued by the Research Council of Alberta: "It is reasonable to believe that, without conservation, all flowing wells in the area will have stopped within 5 to 10 years." In short, the rate of



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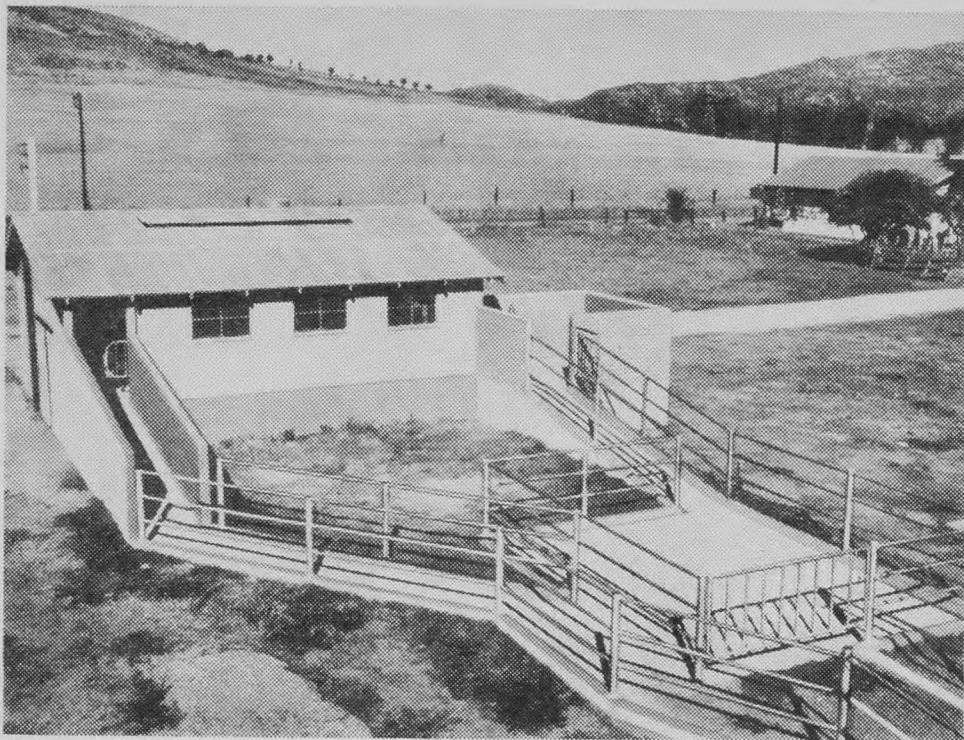
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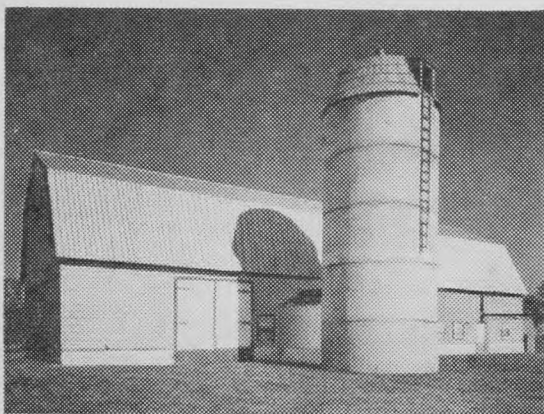
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## SOILS AND CROPS

a test project under way in the Foremost area. They have replaced three wells and capped three others. All six have been equipped with pressure gauges. If controlling the flow from these brings back pressure in other wells around them, the Board will have some idea of the nature and cost of the job ahead.

Whatever is done should be done quickly, according to the report. If the Milk River Sandstone ceases to give water, users will have to buy their supplies elsewhere. Neighboring areas now pay an average of \$3.08 per 1,000 gallons, some of which is hauled to them by tank car. At this rate, wastage from free-flowing wells represents an annual loss of about \$25,000.

Other areas in Canada with uncapped wells should note this and not take continuity of supply for granted. Whether they're drawing from an aquifer or the regular water table, there is no guarantee the supply will go on and on. The time could come when farmers in this country too will have to pay a tax on water from their own wells. —C.V.F. V

### New Durum Variety Out

THE University of Saskatchewan has announced the release of a new rust resistant variety of durum wheat, called Stewart 63.

The new variety was developed by Dr. D. R. Knott, associate professor of crop science at the university. It is developed from a cross St. 464 x Stewart 8. St. 464 is a rust resistant Ethiopian variety.

The 250 bushels of seed available this year have been distributed to elite growers. By 1964 it should become available for general distribution.

The new variety has slightly better rust resistance than Ramsey. In Saskatchewan it outyielded Ramsey by about 1 bushel per acre and in Manitoba by about 8 bushels per acre. It is slightly weaker in the straw than Ramsey and is a day or two later. It has a larger kernel, shows less smudge and grades better. V

### Ground Ear Corn Gave Good Results

EAR corn dried to 15 per cent moisture and ground through a 1/4-inch screen may result in more efficient food conversion for growing hogs according to research findings at the University of Minnesota.

Tests showed that pigs fed dried and ground ear corn had a slower rate of gain than those fed ground shell corn. But they were more efficient in converting the ground ear corn equivalent of ration to pork.

Pigs fed ground ear corn showed less back fat, slightly larger loin eyes and had leaner carcasses.

Researchers point out that the benefit from feeding ground ear corn might come mainly from the reduction in the amount of storage and labor required as compared with shelled corn. V

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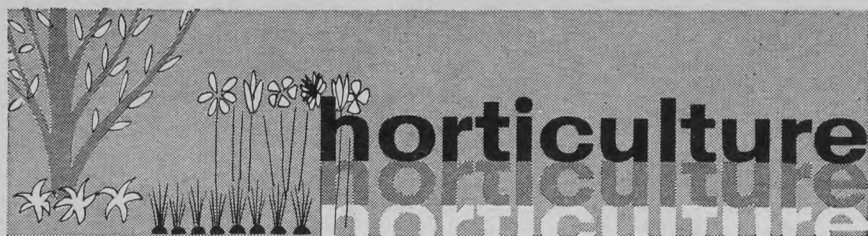
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Imaginative selling helps. Bees work undisturbed right in the middle of the honey counter in view of customers. They have their own entrance, top left.

ABOUT 6 years ago, apple growers around Woodville in the Annapolis Valley of Nova Scotia worried about the light set of fruit in their orchards. A light set, meant a light harvest, and for too many years the set and the harvest had been small.

"Poor pollination is the cause," they decided. At that time, most growers were already launching a new pest control program—one which would drastically reduce the number of insecticide sprays to be used.

The new spray program did help to solve the pollination problem. But at Woodville, a few of the growers went a step further. When a beekeeper at Truro, 75 miles away, put his hives up for sale, they decided to buy. They had a co-operative — United Woodville, Ltd. — through which they could act.

The co-op bought about 60 hives then, and several of the members took them over. Not the least enthusiastic of the group was Spence Horsburgh, manager of the co-op.

Horsburgh is a big, rotund man, with an endless curiosity about a

surprising variety of things. It's his nature to become an avid student of anything that catches his interest. That's what happened with the bees.

Since his co-op members were interested in bees, he decided he should know the business himself. He bought some of the hives. He bought books to study about their care. That fall, when there was honey to be sold, members turned it over to Spence at the co-op. He devised an inexpensive way to handle it too.

First, he bought a couple of extractors and a honey pump. Then he got a few used but serviceable 50 gallon drums to serve as storage units for the honey. He fitted the drums with taps, through which to draw off the honey and package it.

Next, he ordered containers. Then, he made arrangements for the co-op's parent organization, the Scotian Gold Co-operative Limited, which has sales outlets including a sizeable roadside stand nearby, to retail the honey for him.

Says Horsburgh with a smile: "We have been going ahead ever since."

In the first year, the co-op handled 7 tons of honey. Now, members have added more hives, and in 1961, produced 60 tons.

One of the first of the bee-enthusiasts, was Henry Foote, a co-op member with a 40-acre apple orchard. He has expanded to 140 hives now—twice as many as he needs for his own orchard—so he rents many of them out to other orchardists during the pollinating season.

"We haven't had a light apple

crop since we got the bees," Foote recalls. Horsburgh adds, "In 1961, we had the heaviest apple crop in our history. Several factors were involved, but the bees deserve a little of the credit."

Horsburgh has built the co-op into a supply organization as well as a place to handle and process honey. As co-op manager, he buys the hives, frames, supers and such necessities as antibiotics for disease control, and keeps them available for growers.

He points out, with a touch of justifiable pride, "This plant is the only honey extracting plant in the Maritimes that isn't privately owned."



He shelters his own hives behind an old barn, near his sweet clover field.



Co-op manager Spence Horsburgh examines some of packaged product.

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## HORTICULTURE

# Strawberries — a \$2,000 per Acre Opportunity

*Eight acres are only a start for Alex Vajda.  
He plans to expand to 20 acres before long*

IT'S not so much the number of acres that a man farms, it's what he does with them. That's the lesson gained from a visit to the farm of Alex Vajda at Simcoe, Ont.

Vajda sold his 320-acre farm at Nipawin, Man., in 1954, and used the money, and a little more, to buy 50 acres of sandy loam soil in Norfolk County, Ontario, where he began to grow fruit—especially strawberries.

Last summer, during the hectic 6-week harvesting season, gangs of workers, as many as 40 at a time, picked berries on his 8-acre patch. They harvested over 9,000 quarts per acre for a total of 75,000 quarts. Vajda sold the berries through the local growers' co-operative, at about 22 cents per box, for a gross return of almost \$2,000 per acre.

But that wasn't the total revenue from the berry patch. The strawberries are interplanted in a new orchard, and the apple trees are coming into early bearing now, bringing gross revenue per acre to astounding levels. Intensive farming is making a 50-acre farm into a mighty big enterprise. And he isn't through yet. Now he knows he can

grow strawberries well, and profitably, he is expanding. This year, he plans to have 20 acres of them.

According to Department of Agriculture Fruit Specialist, Ralph Moore, berries can be a highly profitable crop, but they call for hard work, and careful management.

Vajda has the courage to try new ideas as well, for last year, Moore advised him to try renovating his berry patch—a big change from the costly traditional practice of plowing up a field after harvesting the first crop, and then replanting.

"The new variety, Redcoat, which is winning swift popularity in the area, lends itself to renovation," Moore explained. "I have seen fields producing continuously for 9 years in Michigan. We can do it here."

Last summer, after harvest, Alex clipped off the tops of the plants with a mowing machine, then used a rolling cultivator to cut back each row of plants to a width of about 8 inches. Continual cultivation between the rows during the summer kept the soil loose, while letting new shoots grow out from the parent plants. By fall this new growth gave

the rows a healthy, vigorous look, and Vajda hopes it will yield another bumper crop this year.

The renovation was costly, of course. He applied 1,000 lb. per



*[Guide photo]*  
Vajda tried renovating his berry patch for the first time last year. It resulted in healthy plants by fall.

acre of 10-10-10 fertilizer immediately after the last picking, cultivated the patch half a dozen times from then until fall, and then went through it several times hoeing and hand weeding.

It's an example of the careful management program he always uses. When planting out a new field of berries, he is just as particular. "New

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# M & B

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... AND A BETTER LIVING FROM YOUR LAND!



plantings of berries must go onto a clean field, to make weed control possible," he explains.

In preparing a field, he usually seeds down to oats first, harvesting the crop early, and disking down the field. This results in a volunteer catch of oats, which will be disced in. Manure from the 10-cow dairy herd is then put on the field.

This is plowed down the following spring, and 500 lb. of fertilizer are disced in before planting starts. From then on, it's a relentless war against weeds. Every 10 days, the entire field is weeded by hand. "If you can't control weeds, you might as well forget about strawberries," Vajda says. "We learned our lesson the first year. Weeds took over a patch, and the berries didn't have a chance."

There are other costs too, in such an intensive farming program. Digging a 330-foot well cost \$2,260, but the well has 275 feet of water in the 8-inch pipe providing a ready source of irrigation water.

Last summer, just before picking season, he borrowed an irrigation system from a neighbor to water the crop. The berries swelled up quickly, greatly increasing the yield.

Now, he says his next step will be to buy an irrigation system of his own—another big expense. The pump alone will cost about \$4,700, and the engine another \$1,300, to say nothing of the pipes required to carry water to the fields.

An irrigation system has an added advantage to that of boosting yields. It provides a means of combating late spring frost in berry patches.

Once it is ready, Vajda plans to uncover his berries earlier each spring in the hope of getting high early market prices. If a late cold snap sets in, the irrigation system could still save the crop.

Berry growing is a family affair on this farm. Alex and his father work together, and get help from their wives for the summer-long hoeing and weeding. These people love growing fruit, and they love the opportunity to work in a land where they can benefit from their work. V

## Booklet Out on Prairie Hedges

SERIOUS thought to the most suitable type of hedge for a particular need or location should be given when choosing a hedge, says H. F. Sharp and W. A. Cummings of the Experimental Farm, Morden, Man.

"With the long Prairie winter in mind, you may want a tall evergreen hedge that provides shelter and gives a feeling of warmth and comfort. Or, as a relief from the somber tones of evergreens, put in a hedge of shrubs that have a colorful bark, such as willow and dogwood," say the pair in a recently published booklet "Hedges for the Prairies."

The 32-page booklet Number 1153, which is available from the Information Division, Canada Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Ont., covers the major points required in selecting and cultivating hedges on the prairies. This includes

the listing of a number of varieties suited to different localities and their descriptions.

It is pointed out that consideration should be given to the initial cost of choosing a hedge. "Evergreen hedges cost more to establish than deciduous ones. On the other hand they need less pruning; usually once a year is enough. Also, if evergreen hedges get out of hand they cannot be rejuvenated by hard pruning, whereas deciduous ones can."

The authors note that "On the farm, hedges have a particular appeal. They can be used to screen farm buildings, to give privacy, and perhaps, most important, to give shelter from the wind and relief from the boundless open space of the prairies." V

## Clean Tulips and Peonies

CLEAN up the leaves and stems of tulips or peonies first thing in the spring, if you didn't get around to it last fall, advises Dr. W. P. Skoropad of the University of Alberta.

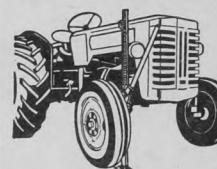
Gray mold (Botrytis) was common last summer, and it not only attacks leaves and stems, but spoils the flowers too, causing a watery rot that disfigures or kills the blossom.

Dr. Skoropad says the gray mold fungus is favored by cool, moist weather, and it will be plentiful on the debris of peonies. The best control is to clean out the debris—and first thing in the spring is not too late. V

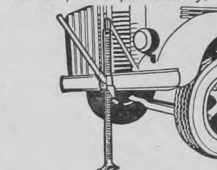
## JACKALL

JACK AND FENCE STRETCHER

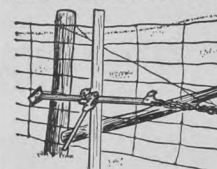
LIFTS  
3 TONS  
UP TO 64"



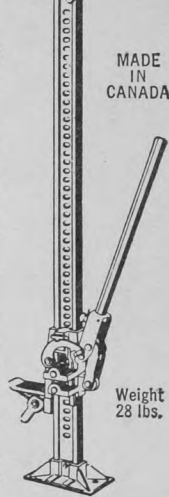
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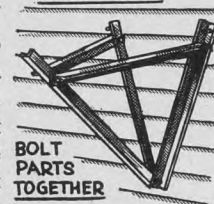
CSGA-160A

# WORKSHOP

## Handy Scaffold

You can cut your time for exterior painting jobs by making a scaffold of angle iron rods from discarded beds. Five pieces are bolted together in a V shape and two sets support a walking plank. Hang each unit on nails in the wood siding at the levels you need. Nails are left in the wood permanently, and painted the same color as the house. The iron units fold together handily for easy storage.—G.A., N.J.

SCAFFOLD MADE OF  
ANGLE IRON



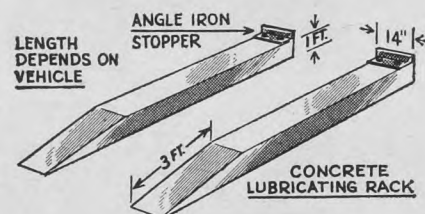
BOLT  
PARTS  
TOGETHER

## Scale Marker

When square or beam scales get rusty and hard to read, sandpaper the marked area with fine sandpaper, smoothing the surface. Apply aluminum paint then wipe off. You will find you can read the scales quite clearly.—M.S., Sask.

## Grease Ramp

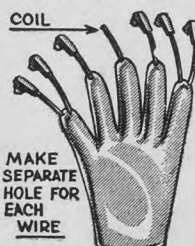
Here is a handy concrete lubricating rack which does away with jacking up vehicles every time you want to work underneath them. The elongated concrete blocks are set 4"



into the ground and are 1 foot above the surface. The width between them is optional, depending on the wheel width, as is the length. Angle iron bolted into the concrete serves as a stop. The bolts are inserted when the cement is being poured. The sloping ramp section, as shown in the sketch is 3 feet from ground level to the top of the ramp. They each measure 14" across the top.—P.J.W., Alta.

## Distributor Guard

A useful way to insulate a distributor from moisture is to use a rubber glove. Cut small holes in the finger ends, put wires through holes made in the finger and pull the glove down over the distributor. It is still easy to remove it for adjustments and remains moisture-proof. If it is to be installed on a six cylinder engine, two small holes will have to be cut in two of the fingers.—D.F.B., Ont.



MAKE  
SEPARATE  
HOLE FOR  
EACH  
WIRE

PULL RUBBER GLOVE  
DOWN OVER DISTRIBUTOR

## Rust Remover

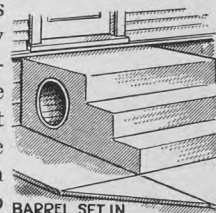
To remove rust and discoloration from chrome and other bright trim on your car, crumple and wad a piece of aluminum foil. Dip it in water and rub the affected area vigorously. This should restore the finish and give added protection for the future.—A.F., N.B.

## Safety Primer

If you ever run out of gas and have had to pour some into the carburetor to prime the engine, serious damage can result if some of it spills onto a hot manifold. Try keeping an empty detergent bottle (the squirt type) along with your reserve gas in the trunk. Before pouring the gas into the tank put some in the bottle and this can be used quite safely for priming the engine.—A.W., Alta.

## Built-in Doghouse

A wooden barrel placed in the concrete, when a set of steps is being poured, provides you with a very convenient doghouse close by the door. If you don't have a dog, the same space can serve handily to store the rubber footwear, garden tools, etc.—A.W., Alta.



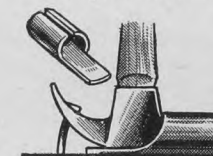
BARREL SET IN  
CONCRETE STEPS

## Clean Battery Cables

A solution of baking soda and water will clean corroded battery cables. Simply pour the solution over the cables and rub the corrosion off.—M.M., Man.

## Nail Remover

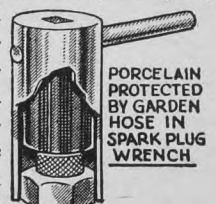
To pull nails from a spot where the hammer-head could mark the surface, cut a piece out of a radiator hose to fit over the head of the hammer as shown in the sketch. The resulting protector should leave a highly finished surface free of hammer marks.—S.H., Man.



HOSE PROTECTS  
FINISH OF WOOD

## Spark Plug Saver

If you have had a spark plug wrench slip and break the porcelain when changing plugs, slip a piece of old garden hose inside the socket portion of the wrench to cushion the inner surface and protect the porcelain underneath, as shown in the sketch.—A.W., Alta.



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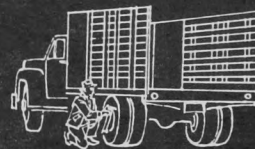
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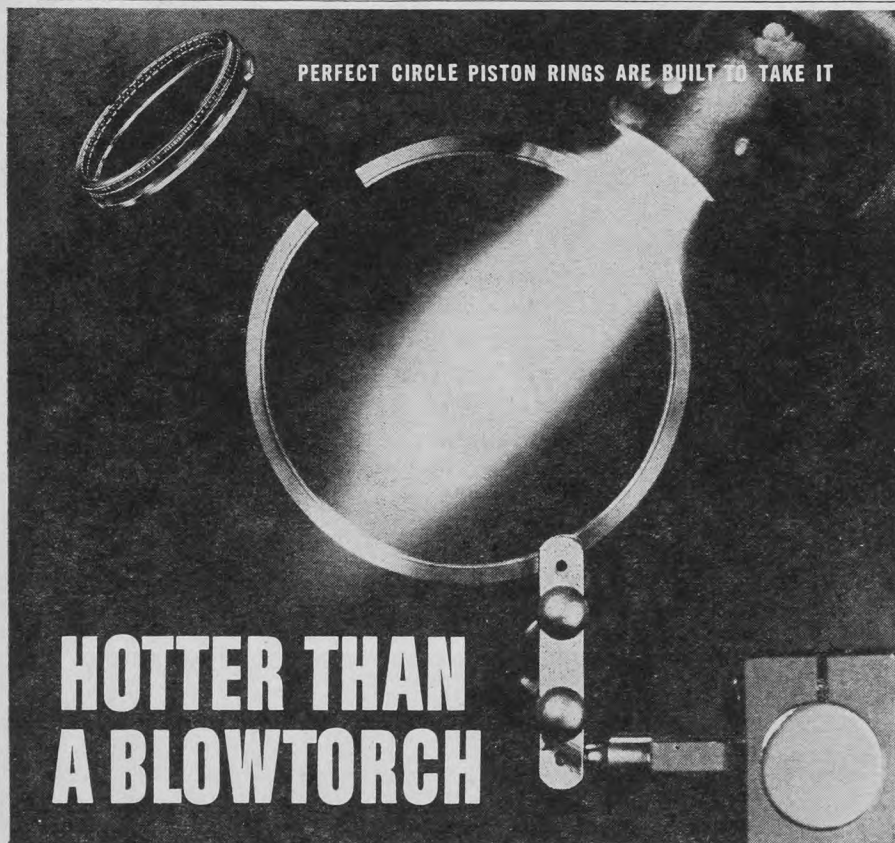
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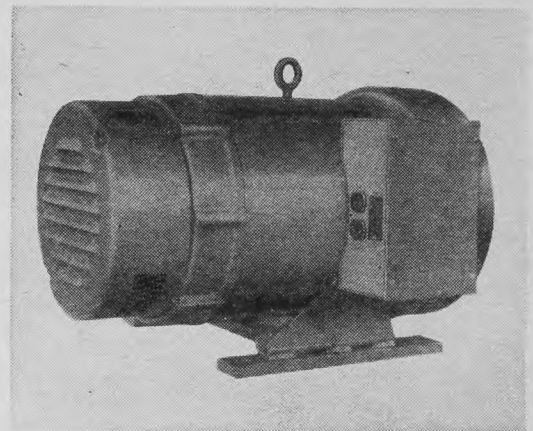
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## WHAT'S NEW

### Generator

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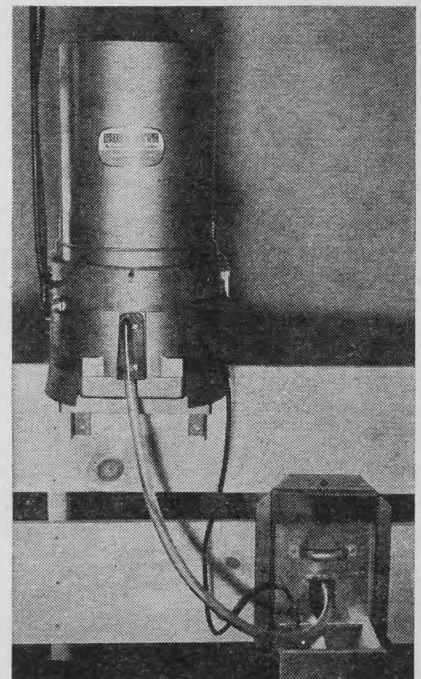
### Portable Heater

Designed for cold weather service, the unit delivers up to 5,000 BTU's per hour, sufficient to warm larger tents, camping trailers, cabins, workshops, garages and barns. It will provide up to 8 hours of maximum heat and up to 30 hours at the lowest setting. It burns denatured alcohol. (Londor Trading Company) (416) ✓

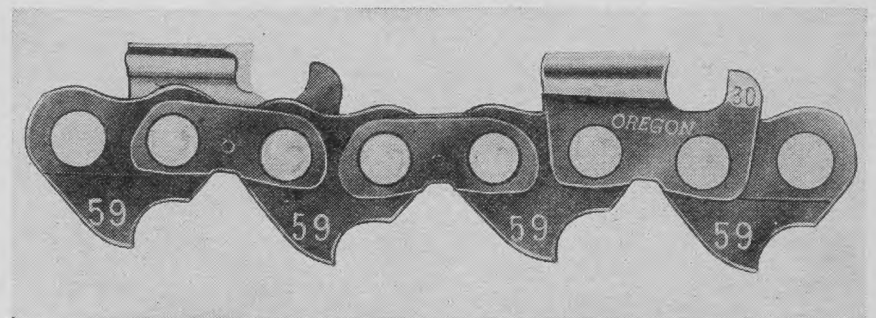


### Piglet Feeder

According to the manufacturer this new Nurs-Ette baby pig feeder is completely electronically controlled. It connects to water and electricity and has a built-in hopper for sow's milk replacer powder. On each cycle it dispenses a pre-determined amount of powder and water which is measured, heated and mixed and piped to the feeding trough, automatically. It comes assembled complete with necessary fittings, and can be quickly installed. A push-button washing system and hot water supply makes cleaning fast and easy. (K and K Manufacturing Co., Inc.) (417) ✓



### Safe Saw Chain



The new .404 MICRO BIT saw chain features an enlarged chip channel providing more space for wood chips to flow through, allowing faster, easier cutting. (Omark Industries Ltd.) (418) ✓

For further information about any item mentioned in "What's New," write to WHAT'S NEW, The Country Guide, 1760 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg 21, Man. Please quote the key number that is shown at the end of each item.



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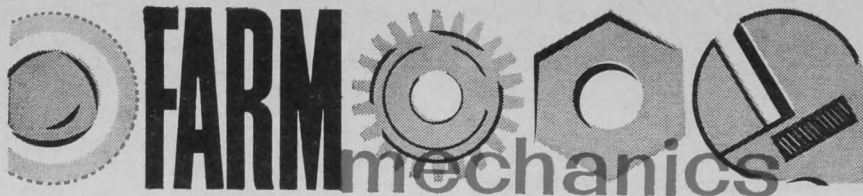
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## Seed Cleaning Findings

SEED grain surveys conducted by the Plant Industry Branch of the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture from 1953-61 show that while almost 98 per cent of Saskatchewan farmers clean their seed prior to seeding, 41 per cent of the grain still contains sufficient weed seeds to grade "rejected" (below the requirements for Canada No. 2 Seed).

Grain elevator cleaning showed up worst in the survey, farm cleaning was almost as bad and stationary seed cleaning plants which did the best job showed a level of 10 per cent rejected.

"There is little doubt that cash returns are seriously reduced due to seeding weeds with the grain, particularly in the case of those weeds which are difficult to control," says the Agricultural Machinery Administration.

The administration recently carried out tests on four models of farm-type cleaning mills. It was apparent from the tests that due to the low capacity of the mills the feed rate must be kept low to do a good cleaning job. This is illustrated by the results shown for three machines of the screen, sieve and shaker-type (fanning mills).

The following results were obtained when cleaning wheat to remove mustard seed to meet the requirements for Canada No. 2 Seed.

Machine A: 33 bushels per hour maximum; best results in the 10 to 14 bushels per hour range.

Machine B: 44 bushels per hour maximum; best results in the 27 to 34 bushels per hour range.

Machine C: 60 bushels per hour maximum; best results below approximately 25 bushels per hour. Machine C was considerably larger and more expensive than the other two types of machine.

One machine used the blanket cleaner principle and proved the most satisfactory for the removal of wild oats, particularly in the separation of wild oats from tame oats. This depended mainly on the awns of wild oats clinging to the blanket while smooth, tame oats slid off. ✓

## Tractor Tune-up

SPRING changeover time is almost here. And this means it's time for certain services on tractors to condition them for workdays ahead. One thing you won't have to worry about is specialized seasonal lubricants, for changeover service is no longer based on switching from light to heavy lubricants and back again.

The main problem nowadays, according to service engineers with Champion Spark Plug Company of Canada Limited, is that oil and greases become diluted and contam-

inated with dirt, water and metal particles.

In addition to routine seasonal service, ignition tune-up is also important. Engineers claim tractor-

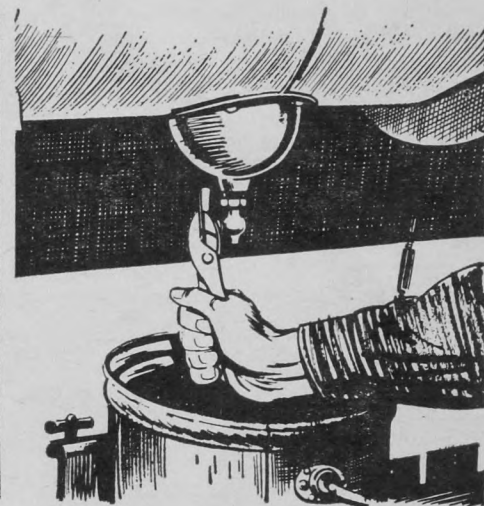
owners can save time and money during the busy summer period by having plugs, points and condensers serviced and replaced, if necessary, in spring before the season starts. ✓

## Liquid Puncture

IF you puncture a tire that contains liquid for extra weight, jack up the wheel and turn the puncture to the top. This will save most of the liquid, says the Ontario Department of Agriculture. ✓

# TEXACO FARM TIPS...

PROTECT  
DIESEL FUEL  
INJECTOR  
WITH PERIODIC  
TANK DRAINS



The fuel injectors in your motor can rust from the condensation caused by temperature changes in the fuel tank on your rig. Many operators have pretty well solved this problem by partially draining the fuel tank at regular intervals. Simply draw off about a gallon of fluid through the drain valve at the bottom of the fuel tank. You lose some fuel this way, but you also get the accumulated water and other contaminants clear out of the fuel system. The cost of the fuel you drain off is a small loss compared to the repair bills you save on the fuel injectors. To obtain maximum drawbar power from your diesel; to secure steady, trouble-free running at minimum cost, always use Texaco Diesel Chief. Wherever you find the big jobs, you'll find Texaco Diesel Chief. Diesel Chief is available on prompt delivery from your Texaco Farm Supplier—the man you trust for the efficient provision of all your fuel and lubrication requirements.

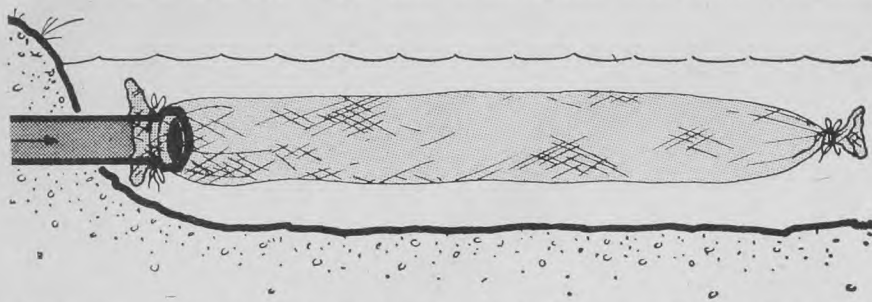
IT PAYS TO FARM WITH ...





# Keep Weed Seeds Out

"Screens in your irrigation system can save you both time and money," says this Washington irrigation specialist



Sock screens are tubes of plastic filter cloth. They usually attach to inlet pipes. Can be used in open ditch by running pipe through concrete divider.

FARMERS in the Columbia Basin of Washington State have found that it pays to screen irrigation water before it enters the farm. Weed seeds travel by water and will germinate after being in the water for months, or even years. Actual samples of screenings from this area have contained up to 4½ per cent weed seed by weight, and over 40 different weed varieties.

It's far easier to sweep seeds off a screen and burn them than it is to control the growing plants, as County Extension Agent Walter

Bergstrom of Grant County points out in a recent booklet showing types of easy-to-construct weed seed screens.

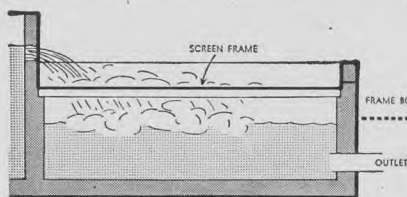
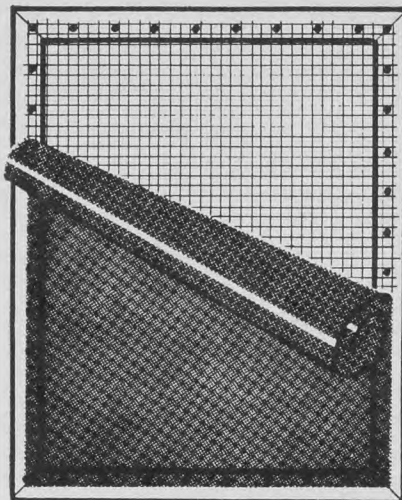
When you screen your irrigation water you:

- (1) keep your supply ditches weed and trash free;
- (2) cut down the spread of weeds on crop land;
- (3) prevent clogging in a sprinkler system, if you have one;
- (4) prevent clogging of your siphons, spills and pipeline valves; and

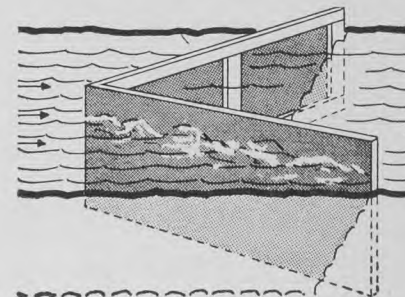
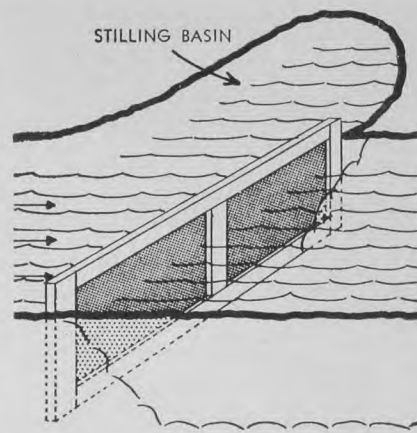
(5) delay the need for chemical weed control on new land.

The type of screen to use will depend on whether or not there's a fall, or drop in the system where the water enters your farm.

If there is a drop in your irrigation system you can use a flat screen, placed at the farm turnout.



Flat screen for systems with a drop.



Vertical screens need 18 to 24 square feet for each second foot of water.

For systems without a fall either the water sock screen or vertical screen type can be used to advantage. (See diagrams)

To construct the flat screen use a rigid frame of 2" x 4" lumber to avoid sagging or warping. The

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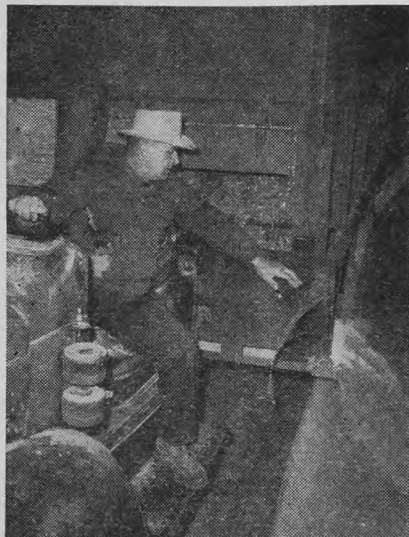


length will vary with the size needed to fit the particular site. Build the frame so that it will fit snugly in the frame box. However, don't fasten it to the box since it may be necessary to remove the frame. Allow from 6 to 8 square feet of screen area for each second foot of water flow. With the standard 3-foot-wide screen this works out to 2 feet of length for each second foot of flow.

The actual screen consists of two layers, a support screen on the bottom and a fine screen on top. The support screen of half-inch mesh galvanized hardware screen is stapled to the frame first. The fine screen, 40 to 60 mesh, is stapled on top of the support screen. To prevent corrosion it should be made of non-metallic material, either saran plastic or fiberglass. Both resist acid, alkali and electrical corrosion.

It is essential that the screens should be "drum tight" when stapled to the frame. This way they vibrate with the action of falling water and bounce the sand and silt particles across the surface of the screen. ✓

## No Feed Wasted



Cross conveyor puts mix into bunker. Cab was removed for convenience.

**B**EFORE John Pahara of Lethbridge, Alta., makes any change in his farm operation, he collects all the information he can on the subject. When he decided he could save feedlot labor and time with a wagon that could mix and distribute the ration, he began asking questions about feed wagons.

Said one operator, "The big trouble with most feed wagons is they leak from the bottom and waste feed.



Pahara indicating the separate drive systems for main and cross conveyors.

You can fix this by having a false bottom and catch-box put on."

John concluded the only way he could get an ideal wagon for the price he wanted to pay was to have one made to his own specifications.

Built on an old truck with the cab removed, the plywood-sided wagon holds 1,500 lb. of cut hay, 1,000 lb. of feed supplement, and 80 bushels of grain, all in separate compartments. When the wagon is operating, these three ration ingredients come together at the main conveyor which pours the mixture into the feed bunker. Only one trip down the long covered alleyway is

needed for each feeding. Any feed that leaks through from the main body of the vehicle collects in a catch-box at the rear. A small chute deposits it into the bunker.

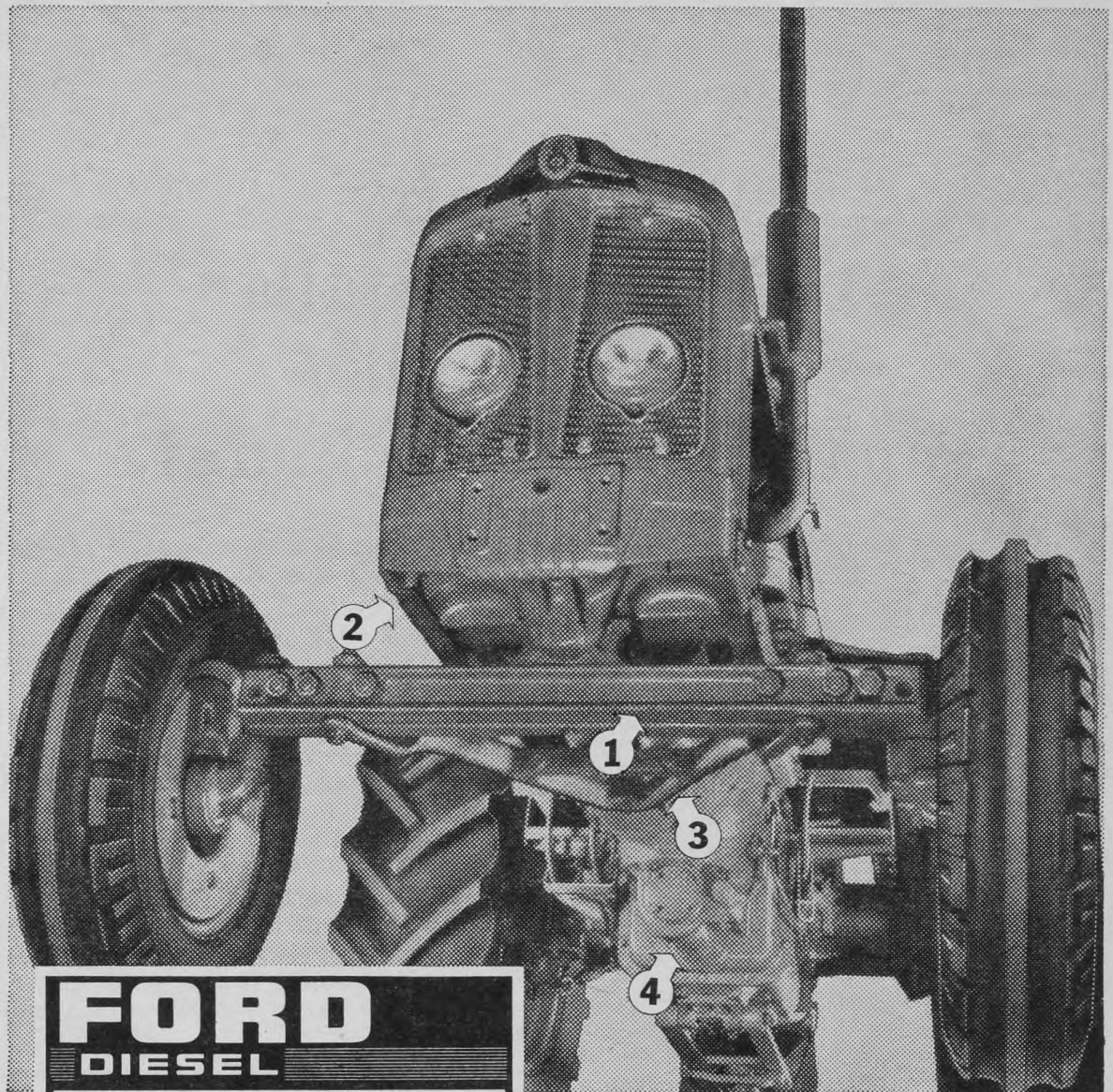
"A wagon like this is within the reach of any small operator," said John. "Any farmer could make one using old parts generally found on most farms."—C.V.F. ✓

## Know Your Spray Coverage

**C**CHECK the nozzle tips of your weed sprayer. They wear out and should be replaced occasionally.

A study at the University of Manitoba showed that after 100 hours of use the discharge rate of a nozzle tip increased by 1 per cent, and after 300 hours the width of coverage decreased by 31 per cent from wear.

This indicates that nozzle tips need to be replaced after about 100 hours of use, or after spraying 1,500 to 2,000 acres, according to the Swift Current Experimental Farm, Sask. If this is not done, the sprayer should be recalibrated to ensure proper coverage and application rates. ✓



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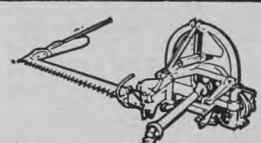
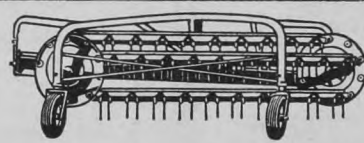
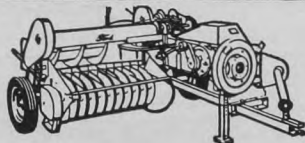
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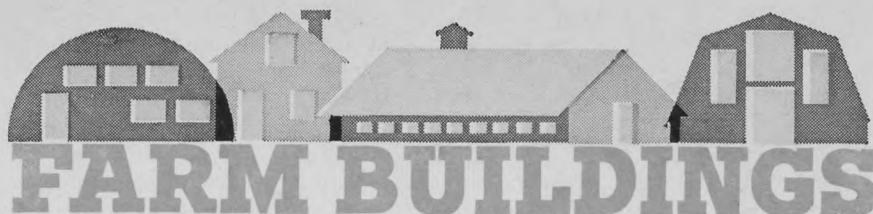
**YOUR FORD TRACTOR DEALER IS THE MAN TO SEE FOR ALL FARM EQUIPMENT NEEDS**



## Concrete Advice on Storage Bins

**T**IPS on how to save time and money in selecting and constructing concrete grain storage bins were discussed at a recent American Agricultural Engineering Society meeting in Chicago. Consulting engineer W. L. Clark, Jr., had these to offer:

Damage to concrete by lactic acid, carbon dioxide (used to preserve green alfalfa), and certain sugars, can be prevented by treating the



concrete surface with protective coatings. Floors should be treated with hardeners to prevent dusting when the surface is exposed.

When a concrete floor is poured on grade or compact fill, it is important to use reinforcing, such as

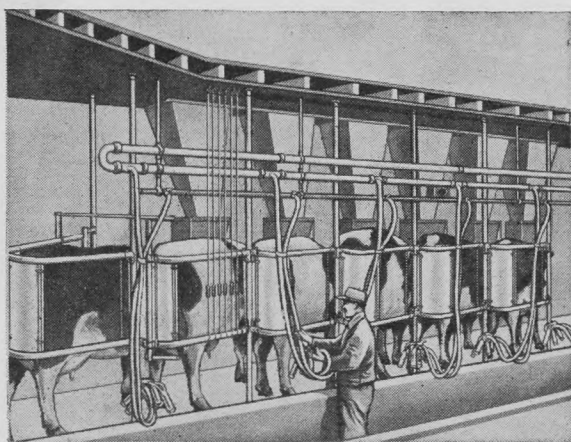
bars or iron mesh, and contracting joints at about 40 to 50 foot centers in each direction to prevent cracks. In laying up a concrete block wall it is also important to provide reinforcement in every other horizontal joint, and to use well-curved block.

He said a good subsoil investigation before construction begins can avoid additional expense or perhaps abandonment of the job, and could often determine the height to which the bins may be carried.

"Before pouring concrete it is wise to have the supplier make a design mix and break several cylinders, using the mix to be sure specifications are being met. During placement of concrete at least three cylinders per day should be tested."

Never allow water to be added to the concrete at the job, he urged. Since the water to cement ratio was extremely important and shouldn't be tampered with. v

## With Beatty Herringbone Stalls one man milks up to one cow a minute!



The new Beatty Herringbone Stalls are the best designed, most economical time-and-labour saving way you can milk your herd. Beatty's new stall design lets you milk more cows in less space than by any other method—12 cows take only 21 feet of pit length. It cuts chore time, eliminates more than half the walking, there's no wasted effort.

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## Advises Tendering Construction Jobs

**C**ASUAL cost-plus arrangements with the contractor who is putting up that new farm building can be pretty expensive for the farmer, according to agricultural engineer, John Ogilvie of the Ontario Agricultural College. Too often, contractors take a cursory look at the project in front of them, give a casual estimate of what it will cost, and then find a lot of things cropping up that they didn't foresee. The result: a much costlier job than the farmer anticipated.

"It's time farmers began to demand precise estimates from contractors," says Ogilvie. "Nail them down to a contract. Then you'll know before they start, how much it will cost."

Ogilvie states that many farmers hesitate to ask for a contract price. They fear the estimate will be padded. But he contends that the advantages of tendering outweigh its disadvantages. He also advises farmers to get tenders from more than one contractor.

He has drafted out a formal kind of tender and farmers can get it free of charge, by writing him. Ogilvie has drafted out a contract form also, which could be of help, but advises farmers to get the services of a lawyer in completing arrangements for the job.

To get a copy of the tender forms, write to John Ogilvie, Extension Engineer, Ontario Department of Agriculture, O.A.C., Guelph,—D.R.B. v

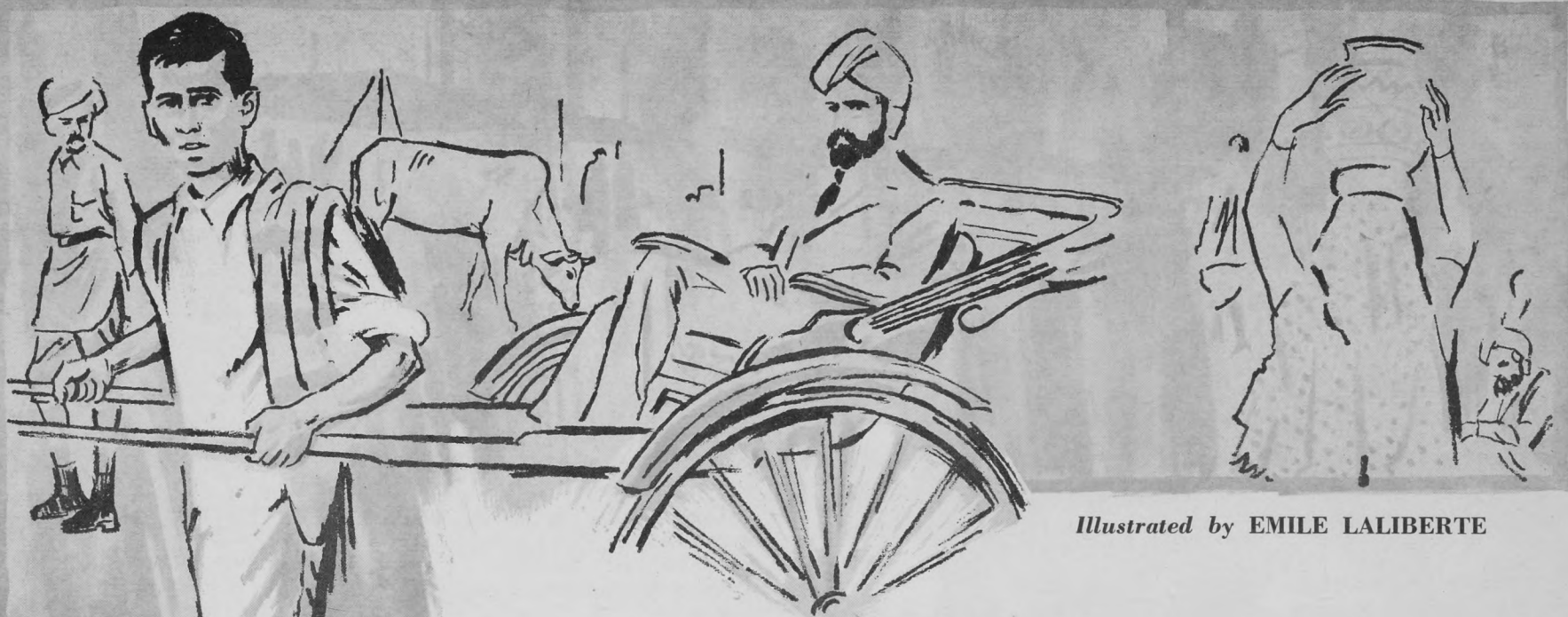
## Avoid Dampness in Hog Barns

**S**EVERE setbacks in young pigs due to lung irritations, congestion, pleurisy, pneumonia and mange are often associated with damp, clammy barns—a situation which can be easily rectified, according to A. J. Charnetski, Livestock Supervisor with the Alberta Department of Agriculture.

To overcome damp conditions with their resulting overload on existing ventilation systems he advises installing a well-protected coal, propane or oil heater to keep the barn dry. It will also help the ventilation system to operate more efficiently.

He suggests a simply constructed covered floor drain will also help. v





Illustrated by EMILE LALIBERTE

# THE RICKSHAW BOY

by CLIFF FAULKNER

## Part I

HARRY PURVIS frowned at the typed memo on his desk. Oho, he wondered, what's this? But he headed dutifully for the office of his boss as the memo instructed. He approached the Presence with some misgivings. As president of Standard Bank, T. P. Priestly held Harry's destiny in the palm of his pudgy hand.

"Ah, Henry!" T.P. boomed heartily when he saw him. "Come in, my boy, come in!"

Somewhere below, one of Harry's ulcers twanged a warning that was felt all the way to the pilot house. He wasn't fooled by this jovial greeting one bit. Could it be the Carson loan, he asked himself uneasily? Maybe he should've insisted that the youngster put up a little more security.

T.P. looked at his assistant thoughtfully for a couple of seconds.

"You've been with us for some time now, Henry," he said firmly.

"Five years next August," Harry smiled uncertainly.

"H'm." T.P. could make a "H'm" sound rather ominous — like the rumbling of distant cannon. "They tell me you live on Riverview Heights."

Who told him, Harry wondered? What was the old boy leading up to? He pulled at his carrotty thatch nervously.

"Yes, sir, on Thirty-second Avenue."

"A fine community," T.P. nodded with satisfaction. "I — ahem — I take it you're a regular churchgoer?" The Chief's tone indicated that he appreciated the delicacy of the question.

Harry flushed slightly. Probably "regular" wasn't quite the right word. But he did attend Sunnyside church now and then. After all, the last Census *had* listed him as a churchgoer.

"St. George's at Sunnyside," the Census Christian answered.

T.P. beamed with approval. "Splendid! We like our people to be good churchgoers. It shows us a man is aware of his moral obligations."

"Yes, sir," said Harry, now completely mystified.

"What would you say, Henry, if I told you there was going to be a new church at Riverview?"

Harry looked surprised. "I haven't heard anything about it," he said cautiously.

"Of course you haven't," T.P. smiled. "It's still

in the planning stage (the Chief was always tickled to be the possessor of special knowledge). But I played golf with the Bishop on Wednesday. You're going to have a church at Riverview all right. You can depend on it!"

He paused and cocked his head triumphantly, as if half expecting a brisk round of applause.

"You hold any office at St. George's?" he asked suddenly.

Harry shook his head. "No sir. But sometimes I help take up the collection," he added.

"H'm." This time the tone held a hint of disapproval. "We like our people to take a hand in running the community."

"I'm in the community bowling league," Harry volunteered hopefully.

But T.P. wasn't even listening. The Chief's mind was winged away toward its objective like a one-eyed homing pigeon.

"The minister of your new church will be an out-of-town man," he informed Harry. "A young fellow about your own age. Reverend Peter Cowan, his name is. I want you to help him all you can, Henry. A new parish can use a man of your, er — financial background."

"Yes sir." Now comes the commercial, thought Harry. He wasn't disappointed.

"Before long I fancy they'll be needing a — ahem," T.P. cleared his throat discreetly, "a building loan. When that time comes, Henry," his voice grew strong with conviction, "I want them to feel that we at Standard stand ready to serve them."

"I understand, sir," Harry turned to go. Long experience told him their interview was now finished.

But there was a sequel he hadn't counted on.

"One thing more, Henry." T.P.'s face took on a foxy expression (if you could imagine a double-chinned fox, that is), "we'll soon be looking for a new manager for our Sunnyside branch. So far, you're our number one prospect!"

DRIVING home, Harry thought about the new job opportunity. No use getting excited about it yet, he told himself. He hadn't missed the point of T.P.'s closing words.

Immersed in his thoughts, he almost passed the Riverview turnoff. At the top of the hill he slowed his car to a crawl, picking his way carefully through a horde of suburban moppets.

(Please turn to page 52)



During dinner, Harry couldn't get his mind off the rickshaw boy. All at once there was too much food on the table.



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## MEN PAST 40

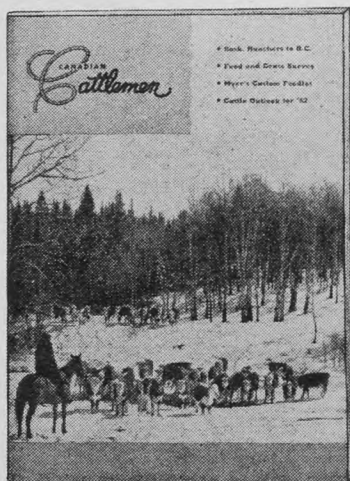
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He continued on past row on row of modern bungalows. They moved by him steadily like packing boxes on a conveyor. Turning into his own driveway, Harry had to jam on his brakes suddenly to miss the tricycle carelessly upended on the tarmac.

Then he saw it. His mouth fell open in consternation. It just couldn't be true! The sun glare must be affecting his eyes. But no, there it was. Across the street where the Warden family used to live, a couple of workmen were busily retrimming the front of the house with knotty pine. His knotty pine!

Harry had always been proud of the varnished boards on his own home. It made the place look different, even distinctive.

Whoever those new people were, he was sure he wasn't going to like them, he told himself. . . . He slammed his front door angrily as he went in.

"That you, dear?" Bonnie called from the kitchen.

"Yep."

"Have a good day at the office?" his wife asked.

"Lousy," growled Harry. He was still seething over that knotty pine. Most people in their district had enough sense to respect another man's decor.

"That's nice," she said brightly. "Before you settle down, will you turn on the sprinkler?"

"Grass doesn't need it yet," he told her.

"Not too high. We mustn't waste water."

"I tell you, it doesn't need watering!" he thundered.

She came to the threshold of the livingroom then—a tall, dark-haired girl with a perpetually worried look in her wide brown eyes.

HARRY often wondered about that look. She didn't have it when he first met her, although she'd had plenty to worry about then. She was a nurse in a children's hospital.

"The Pearces and Brauns are both sprinkling," Bonnie frowned. She lifted her cheek for his peck of greeting.

"If they want to sprinkle let 'em go to it," he said airily. "Do we have to copy them? That's the trouble with this place—there's not enough originality."

"A dried-out lawn *would* be original all right," she sniffed.

"Speaking of being original," he said, "what lame brain is moving into the Warden place? Did you see that knotty pine they're plastering all over the front?"

Bonnie nodded. "I meant to tell you this morning. The Church has bought it for a rectory. They're going to build a new church right here on the hill."

Then Harry remembered he hadn't told her about the new job opening.

"I know," he said. "T.P. told me. There's not much going on that he doesn't hear of."

He explained about the interview and the chance of a manager's job at Sunnyside.

"Harry, that's wonderful!" she exclaimed. "You should've told me sooner. Manager sounds so much

better than assistant. I just can't wait to tell the girls about it!"

"Don't you tell anybody until we're sure," he cautioned. "There's too many fellows down at our office who'll figure they should get first crack at it. I'm not senior you know."

"Wish you'd told me about this church deal earlier, Bonnie," he added. "It would've impressed the old boy. You know — eager young executive with his finger right on the community pulse beat."

"Pooh," she scoffed, "and rob T.P. of a chance to show how sharp he is? You know better than that."

Manager, she thought excitedly! Maybe this new job was the break they needed. It would be something to live up to.

Harry switched on TV and slumped into the easy chair in front of it. "How's dinner coming? I'm starved."

"In a few minutes. Harry — this manager's job—it would mean more money, wouldn't it?"

"Some," he nodded absently. . . .

THE picture came on suddenly. It showed a busy street somewhere in India. A grizzled old man trotted swiftly along pulling a battered rickshaw. By his side moved a lithe, dark youngster in his middle teens. . . .

Bonny sighed happily. "I'm glad. There's so much we need. That chesterfield of ours," she shook her head sadly, "and we certainly can't go on much longer without a dining room suite."

"New things are nice to have," Harry agreed mildly, "but they're not worth fretting over. We'll get them all some day."

The commentator was explaining how the youngster had come from a far-off village to take over the rickshaw from his ailing father. Then the old man would be able to go home to end his days in peace. The few cents a day the boy could make with the rickshaw would have to keep the whole family going. And they didn't even own the flimsy vehicle. It had to be rented by the day from a local sharpie. . . .

Give or take a few meals, the latter bore a strong resemblance to T. P. Priestly, Harry decided. He was fascinated by the steady drumming of bare feet on paving stones. Block after block the father and son traveled, seemingly without effort. Harry wondered how far he or any of his friends could pull the thing without collapsing.

"That old man is past sixty," he said to Bonnie over his shoulder.

"Such a fine, handsome boy," she observed, her interest caught momentarily. "But so thin. He looks as if he could stand a good feeding."

Just then a bubbling pot claimed her. She fled to the kitchen.

"The potatoes are done!" she called. "Will you get Davie and Janet? They're in the yard somewhere."

"Uh huh," he said absently, reluctant to leave the picture.

The old man and his son had retired for the night now. Lying down on the bare stones of some back street with others of their calling. The food shared between them was meager by any standards. It was



neither as plentiful nor as wholesome as the canned dog food Harry fed his cocker spaniel.

LOOKING around his own comfortable living room, Harry felt almost guilty about it. Just last week he had complained about the room's pokiness. Now it appeared large and roomy, almost palatial.

"Haven't you called those kids yet?" Bonnie demanded from the kitchen.

Harry got up from his chair stiffly. Someday he was going to walk to work, he promised himself. Maybe he'd even give it a whirl tomorrow. He could begin by walking as far as the bus terminal at Sunnyside. . . .

The story had ended now and the machine was blinking out a long stream of credits. . . .

Before Harry could reach the door, his two offspring marched noisily in.

"Oh, boy, chicken!" piped Davie. He was six years old—a direct, uncomplicated sprite with the appetite of a dinosaur.

"Not again?" his sister groaned, determined to be different.

During dinner, Harry couldn't get his mind off the rickshaw boy. Dear God, what a future! He watched Davie stuffing a generous mouth with chicken. All at once there was too much food on their table.

"Don't stuff your mouth so full!" he said irritably. "And when you're finished, I want you to take out the garbage."

"Jimmy Clark doesn't have to take out garbage," his son grumbled. "They've got a garbage disposal."

"Never mind what Jimmy Clark has!" Harry snapped. "You're taking out garbage!"

"About time he did something," Janet smirked.

"Don't you talk, young lady," her father said. "For your part, you can help your mother with the dishes."

"I'm too little," Janet protested.

"She's just five, dear," Bonnie reminded him. "She'd only drop them."

Harry shook his head helplessly. "These kids have things too easy. All they do is eat and play."

That night they had a caller. A very brisk young man in rector's garb introduced himself as the Reverend Peter Cowan. As soon as he was seated, he got down to business.

"I'm looking for a man to head the finance committee for our new church," he told them. "The first name the Bishop suggested was Harry Purvis, so here I am. I might add, I'm very anxious to get this thing rolling."

Harry said he'd be happy to act as chairman.

"You moving into your house soon, Reverend?" Bonnie asked.

"Yes, as a matter of fact, we're moving in as soon as the carpenters have finished," he nodded. "I'll be assisting down at Sunnyside until we get our own building. It'll give me a chance to get acquainted."

Harry decided not to mention the knotty pine. As it turned out, he didn't have to.

"I see we have the same trim," said the Rector. "A shame that. But Dora—that's my wife—has always been partial to knotty pine. To tell you the truth, she was quite put out when she saw yours. You know, you really should paint that. Varnish soon fades when it's exposed to the sun, like the front of your house is."

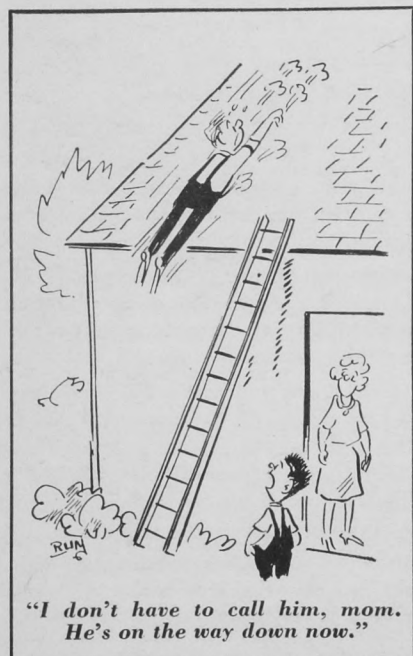
"We've had it five years!" Harry bristled.

"That's what I mean." The Rector shook his head sadly.

Before Harry could decide what he did mean, the Rector was bidding them good-by. Had a lot of calls to make, he told them.

But Harry was pleased about heading the committee. T.P. would be happy to hear of it too. And it wasn't entirely T.P. and the new job either. It made him feel more a part of things to be doing something.

(To be continued next month)



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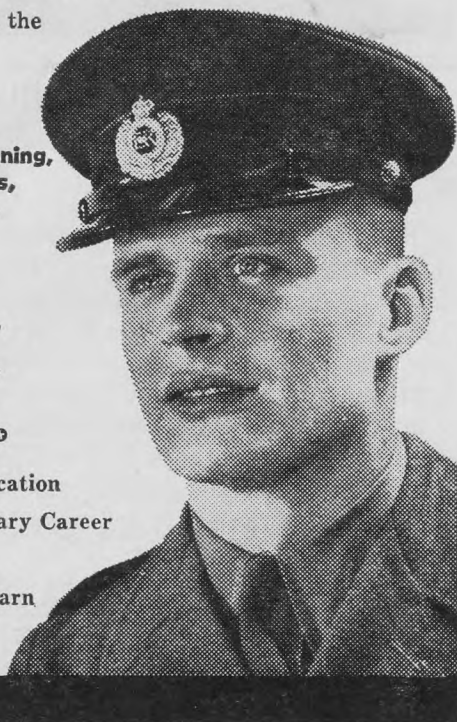
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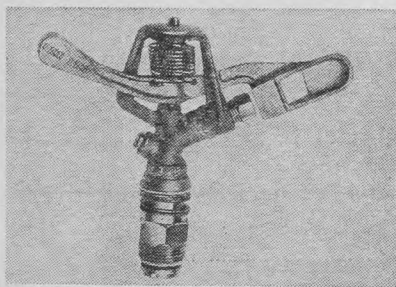
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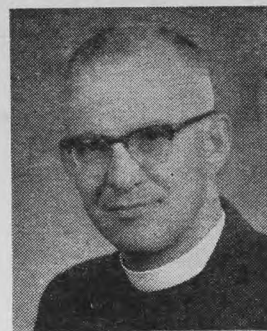
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## Let's Think It Over

by **THE VERY REV. M. L. GOODMAN**



### April 7th-13th

They call this Holy Week. When by all the measures of men it should be marked unholy. On the Sunday the Jerusalem crowd cheers Hosanna and by Thursday it roars for blood.

Thursday and Friday are the blackest days. On Thursday one of the twelve sneaks away from the banquet table to sell his Master. On Thursday or early Friday he betrays Him with a kiss.

On Friday friends forsake their Friend. They run for cover and even Peter denies Him. On Friday there is the rope, the lash, the mockery, the crown of thorns. And at noon on Friday the Blameless Christ is roughly nailed to the Cross and lifted up between two thieves. By sunset He is buried and the darkest night blankets Jerusalem—deepest, darkest night in the hearts of all who followed Him.

Why then Holy Week? Why not *unholy* like the concentration camps—the slave ships and all the other infamies of man? Holy—because this is God. Holy because every step, every blow, every drop of blood marks Christ's willing sacrifice of Himself. Holy because the worst that men can do is accepted, borne and overcome by LOVE.

*Suggested Scripture—St. Luke, Chapters 22-24.*

### Terror and Joy

For the first three hundred years after Christ his followers were seldom free from persecution. Sometimes the persecutions were local, taking place in various cities and provinces. Sometimes they were Empire wide, enforced by the decrees of the Emperor himself. This happened at least ten times.

The first of them took place under the vicious and irresponsible Emperor Nero about 64 A.D. It was probably during this persecution that St. Peter and St. Paul were crucified just outside the city of Rome. One of the most savage of all the persecutions occurred about thirty years later during the rule of the Emperor Domitian. At this time the last surviving apostle—St. John—was put to death. Before his martyrdom, while in the prison camp on the island of Patmos, St. John received the vision which is recorded in the Book of the Revelation.

So the first three hundred were terrible years but they were glorious years. There were no nominal Christians then—no armchair philosophers. Following Jesus required absolute conviction and tremendous courage.

Yet all this time the followers of Jesus lived in joy—the joy of Easter Day. "Christ is risen indeed. Thanks be to God who giveth us the victory."

For them it was not Easter once a year—but every day.

Believing in Jesus, knowing He had risen from the dead, they "laid hold on real life." They knew death, however horrible in form, had no "dominion over them." Many of them seemed glad to die, so sure were they of life.

We have to judge for ourselves how much things have changed. It's Easter again. Do you understand what it means? Could you die willingly for what you believe?

*Suggested Scripture—St. John, Chapter 20.*

### Faith

*"The sun lies light on a jade green hill,  
There's a burst of song from a loosened rill,  
The wind warms the breast of the new turned sod,  
And the note of a bird links earth with God."* (A. E. Maddock)

Spring is a favorite subject for poets—yet we in the west know that it is not all flowers and bird songs!

This year we may see the dust clouds rise, ominously high and wide. Other years there have been floods. As spring brings with it the promise of growth and harvest, it also brings with it the possibility of disaster.

The poet Shelley wrote—"If winter comes can spring be far behind?" He didn't know about our Canadian seasons. Spring can be a long way behind. Just a month ago we were rejoicing in the possibility of an early spring. Then the thermometer dropped to below zero and the cold winds returned.

Behind all this lies God's promise and the source of our present restlessness, our desire to be busy, our readiness to try again. Of the many heralds of spring, perhaps the most exciting are the wild geese. Coming from their winter refuge of sun and warmth, they beat their purposeful way toward a north still cold and inhospitable. Flying high, their distant cries reach down to stir our blood. In the north their young will be born. New life will come.

They represent a stirring, an adventure to which we are to give ourselves—though there be dust storms, floods and unseasonable frost. We must begin our labors in the face of all this, for here is the adventure of life itself—to go out faithfully in answer to God.

*Suggested Scripture—Psalm 104.*



# Home and Family

The Country Guide's Magazine for Farm Women

## Springtime

*Have you ever gone a-rafting,  
In the springtime of the year?  
Have you ever lingered longer  
When the time was drawing near?  
  
Then you must have seen the melting  
Of drifts along the edge,  
And seen the water waiting  
For the wild duck's feathered wedge.  
  
Did you ever smell the deepwood  
In the springtime of the year?  
When the sweet and bitter breath of it  
Was a whisper in your ear?  
  
Then you must have felt the growing  
Of the violet at your feet.  
And heard the bluebird calling  
Where the wood grouse like to beat.  
  
Have you ever gone a-dreaming  
In the springtime of the year?  
Before the grass was ready,  
Before the leaves were here?  
  
Before the catkins burst their coats  
Upon a silver bough?  
Then come with me to the prairie,  
For 'tis nearly springtime now!*

—Dorris Hodgkinson



[Luoma photo]

## Signs of Spring

by ELVA FLETCHER

**E**ACH year I wait anxiously for signs of spring. But the signs vary from year to year and I am never quite certain that I am reading them correctly.

Sometimes March winds tantalize with their rumors of spring's impending arrival. This year's signs included the flock of waxwings that cleared the remnants of last fall's fruit from the shriveled-up crabapple tree. There were the slender spears sprouting out of last year's seemingly lifeless bulbs in the basement. Close to the house where it was warm, a hint of green touched brown grass exposed to the sun. Along the ditches open water gurgled gently as it ate away at the ice-edged banks. Buds on the maple tree outside the bedroom window became fat and swollen.

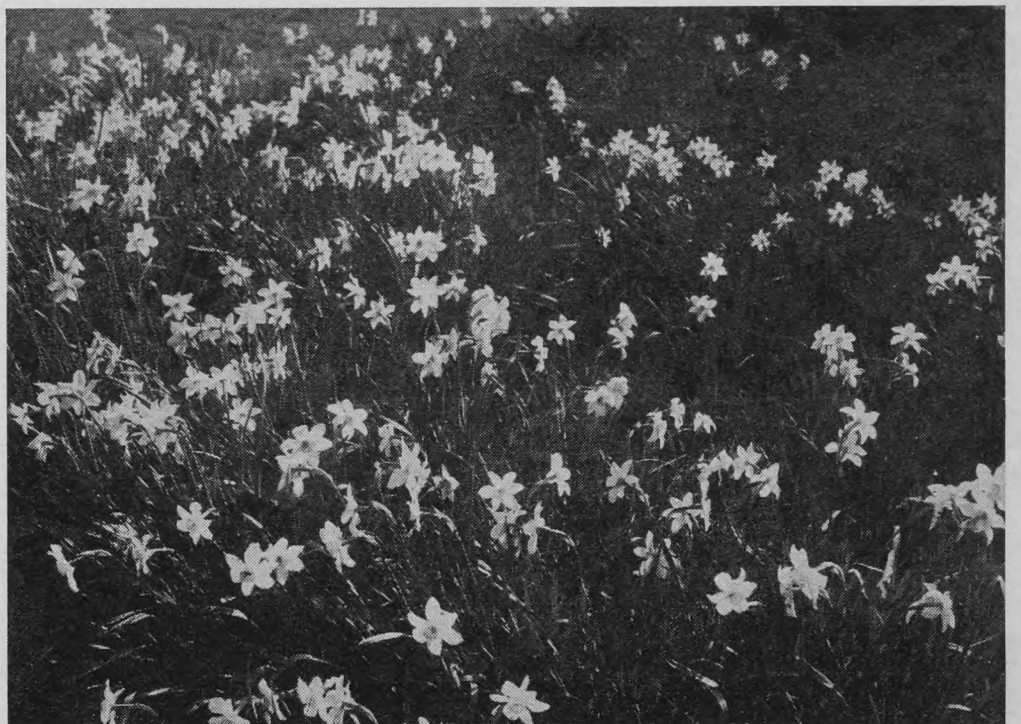
If March offers us the signs of spring, April acknowledges spring's arrival and bids us to be "busy with beginnings" both indoors and out. In April the signs of spring come into full view and then somehow April becomes an act of faith, for it shows a doubting world the real substance of the things that had been hoped for, the evidence of the things that had not been fully seen.

And what is spring? I like what another woman says of this exciting season. Patience Strong writes: "It is the flowering again of the buried hope . . . the releasing of new energies into the rhythm and flow of life . . . the fresh goad to the flagging faith . . . the joy of the heart after the winter of its despair; the promise and the proving of life everlasting . . . the eternal demonstration of resurrection and renewal."

April's arrival is nature's sign for us to be once again "busy with beginnings." √



[Bert Smith photo]



[Paul Hadley photo]





Shirley Johnston makes frequent use of the typewriter and duplicator housed in the combined office-bedroom. [Guide photos]

# "I Don't Like the Feminine Approach"

*Shirley Johnston believes women should complement men's efforts by meeting with them, not apart from them*

by **GWEN LESLIE**

Home Editor

IT'S not the usual thing for a woman to be a zone chairman in the Ontario Federation of Agriculture. Zone 5 is doubly unusual in having had two. The second, Shirley Johnston, is completing her 2-year term. She's had the satisfaction of seeing the 7-county zone adopt a custom long practised by her own Northumberland County Federation—the men and women join together in one meeting. And that is just the way chairman Shirley thinks it ought to be.

She explains her own active role this way: "I'm basically interested in improving the farm situation. We can't change things too much for ourselves, but we can work toward stabilizing agriculture for the next generation. As a mother of two sons, I think this is important."

Shirley is also the mother of a daughter, 11-year-old Jean, and wife of Doug Johnston. The Johnston home combines town and country; it's a 200-acre farm inside the town speed limits of Grafton, Ont.

"We have loyalties to both town and country," Shirley told me, "and overlapping organizations increase our responsibility." At least it has worked that way for them. Doug has been president of the Grafton Chamber of Commerce. He served on the township council, and while he was deputy reeve, and then reeve, he sat on the County Council. At that same time he represented the united counties of Northumberland-Durham on the Ontario Agricultural Council.

The Johnstons work together in Federation activities, sharing their considerable combined experience. Doug was president of the Northumberland County Federation and currently he is its secretary. Shirley does his meeting notices on the duplicator she uses for her own reports. These include a monthly farm news bulletin she prepares for Federation directors, and monthly press releases. She also writes a column for the weekly paper and does the county and press reporting for Farm Forum.

Farming in town makes it easy for Shirley to be caught up in town activities as well. With the Community Center and play area just across the highway, what could be more natural than her membership on the Recreational Program Committee? Minor hockey, a supervised playground, a baseball league and baton twirling are among the activities at the Center. Shirley also leads a CGIT group—something she has done for 6 years.

On the farm itself, she keeps the records. In addition to the home farm, the Johnstons have 125 acres in separate parcels. Gravel sold from acreage to the north built them a new house in 1961. A hobby carpenter since she used to build range houses for poultry on her dad's farm,

Shirley worked along with the builders on the house.

Now that farm women seem to be able to get away a bit more, Shirley Johnston hopes they will take the opportunity to participate in farm and community affairs. For herself, she feels her children benefit directly from her interests and activities. She is lucky in being able to do most of her work from home, but when she must be away, she hires a woman to come in. She is in luck

there too, because it's the same woman who was with them when the children were first born.

With her thoughtful brown eyes, light laugh and energetic approach, Shirley Johnston lives her belief in the partnership of marriage on the farm and in the community. V



Jim, 8, and his mother share reading fun in a comfortable corner at the living-room fireside.



Jean, 11, and John 14, can pop corn and toast marshmallows from their vantage point on the raised hearth extension in the family room.

## Shirley at Home

WHEN the gravel was sold from the north acreage, the Johnstons decided to spend the money on something for themselves. That something was a new house more suited to their needs than the old frame farm home which fronted on the highway.

Shirley says "We built around our family and our furniture. We decided we could afford about 1,300 sq. ft. We needed three bedrooms and we placed their windows high so that any of the beds would fit under them. When we had to choose between a dining room and a family room, we chose the family room and allowed for a small dining alcove off the living room for more formal occasions.

"Both Doug and I wanted a fireplace. I thought we'd use it most in the family room, but he wanted it in the living room. By installing a double-opening fireplace we were able to have both. A glass panel closes over the firebox on the living-room side; the hearth is open to the family room."

One convenient feature in the family room is a dumb waiter which Shirley uses now to lower laundry to the laundry area downstairs and raise ironed clothing and linen up again. Eventually she expects to use it to serve food from the kitchen to the recreation room they plan to build.

Besides the laundry, the lower level houses an area set aside for the proposed recreation room, space for a second toilet and shower, ample food storage, the garage and a combination office-bedroom.

"We needed sleeping space for the milk inspector so we made it do double duty as an office," Shirley pointed out.

Land fill at the front of the house gives it the appearance of a bungalow; from the back and one side it rises two storeys high, permitting the Johnstons to drive directly into the lower level garage. V



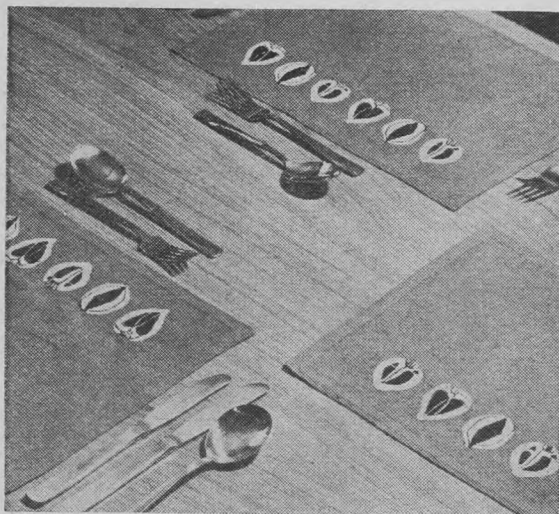
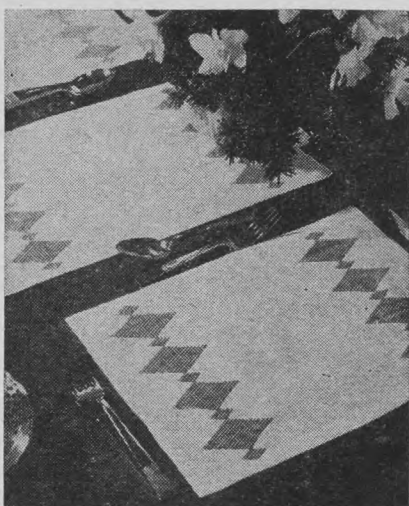


Three strands of embroidery cotton are used in the Cross stitch design on tea cloth and napkins. Leaflet No. E-7857, 10¢, gives charted instructions.

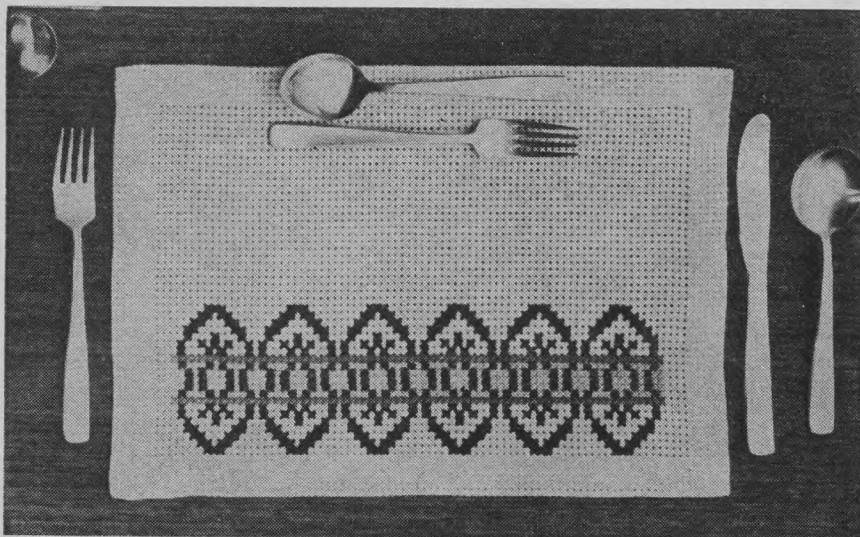
## HANDICRAFTS

### Stitchery

The Wave stitch used to create the diamond-shaped design on these place mats is diagramed on Leaflet No. E-5727, 10¢. The mat material must permit counting of threads so you can space your stitches.



Three motifs are used in a repeat design on mats in this luncheon set. Leaflet No. E-8077, 10¢, offers tracing diagrams keyed for placing the Stem, Satin, Back and Chain stitches used.



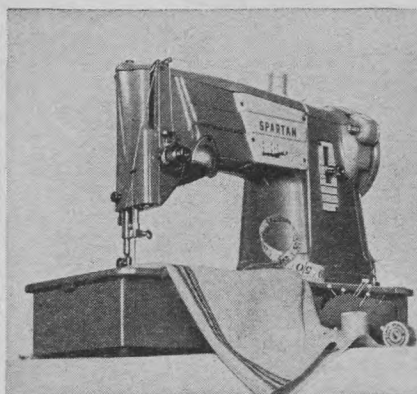
A Cross stitch design worked in 6 strands decorates this luncheon mat set. Order Leaflet No. E-8096, 10¢, for instructions and color-keyed diagram.

For handicraft patterns pictured above please address your order to The Country Guide Needlework Dept., 1760 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg 21, Man.

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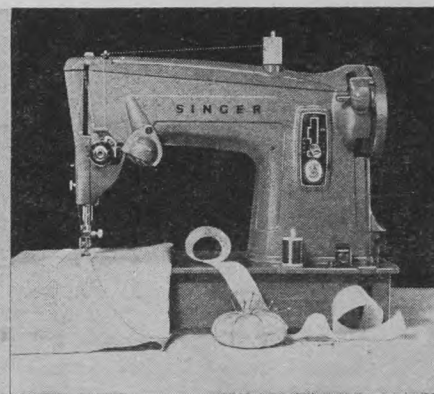
# NEWS

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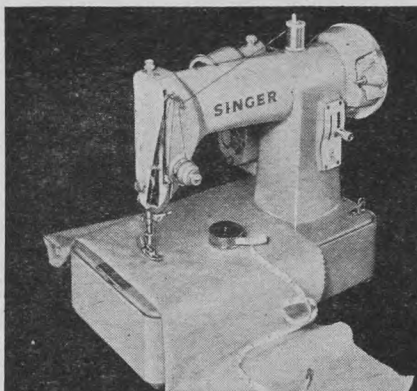
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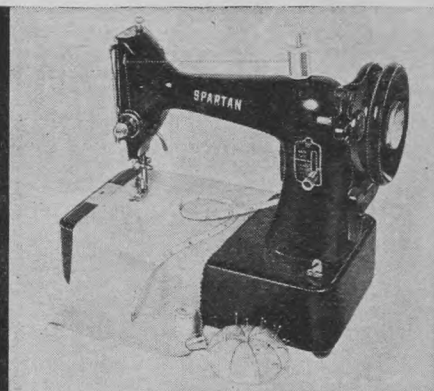
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CG-33

# Dreams in a Crocus Cup

by MARION LIKNES

YESTERDAY my 8-year-old came into the house shouting, "Mom, look what I found!" His face was alight with joy and wonder. In his hands were two furry-stemmed, purple crocuses.

As he filled a little yellow egg cup with water for the blossoms, I picked them gently up and sniffed at their delicious moist coolness. Their soft furry touch was delightful and memories came flooding back. I found myself filled with a yearning tenderness that was akin to sadness: nostalgia, I suppose it might be called.

Momentarily my warm kitchen and the household chores became a prison, for my heart was out on the prairie hills where the dead grass was shot with the green of new growth and starred with countless purple velvet-wrapped flowers. I could almost smell the pungent odor of damp earth and feel the warmth of a gentle sun and the caress of a prairie breeze. These two humble furry blossoms, for one fleeting second, gave me back my childhood, and I knew it was again time to hold a tryst with my prairies.

To folk unfamiliar with the prairie, it may seem barren and ugly. To those of us who know it, it is a land of beauty and hope, however cruel and hard it may sometimes be.

Even in the vast stretches of grazing land, far from the dusty highways and the sound of speeding automobiles you are not really alone—unless you choose not to see, or hear, or feel.

Choose a grassy sun-kissed hillside or some warm hollow by a wil-

low-rimmed slough. Wait until the prairie comes to you as you let the sun caress your winter-weary soul.

At first the silence is like a cloak. Then, when your ear becomes attuned, you will hear the murmur of the prairie breeze in the grasses, the soft splash of ducks landing on the slough. Perhaps from atop a hill, the joyous song of a meadowlark.

From among the tiny new green leaves in the poplar bluff comes the "caw! caw!" of crows, followed by the shrill whistle of a gopher from among the prairie grasses. There may be the distant hum of a tractor from afar.

Across a lichen-covered rock, tiny black ants scurry busily. A vagrant butterfly passes by on its erratic flight. A bumblebee buzzes from among the yellow pea-like flowers of the native buffalo bean in search of nectar. As children we learned the secret of pulling the corolla from the calyx and sipping its tiny drop of sweetness.

Cattle graze on a distant hillside, and high above, riding the airwaves in wide circles, is a hawk. His scream is like a sharp, ecstatic pain, wild and lonely.

SO the prairie speaks to those who listen, especially to those who see and hear through the eyes and ears of childhood, long since past. Is this the reason why only those who were raised here can sense this beauty or understand the pull of the prairie?

Others may speak glowingly of orchards in spring, of thundering waterfalls, the lush bloom and bright feather of warmer climes. Spectacu-

lar sights indeed, all of them. But can they produce that tug at the heart, the feeling of wonder the prairie-born feels as he kneels in the damp brown spring grass to pluck the first dewy crocus of spring? V

## Rural Nightsong

*The music of the masters has its wonders for the ear,  
The heartsongs of a people who does not delight to hear?  
But there is a restful music that affords the heart delight  
—The wind across the farmlands in the quiet of the night.*

*The songs of love of country lift the loyal spirit high,  
And hymns of faith and comfort help the soul to find the sky;  
But there's a whispered chorus that makes everything seem right  
—The wind across the farmlands in the quiet of the night.*

*The cornblades gently rustle as the friendly breeze goes through,  
The wheat stalks sway in rhythm with their gathering of dew.  
The trees hold out their branches to be harpstrings for its flight  
—The wind across the farmlands in the quiet of the night.*

*It is a song of all the things the soil has brought to birth,  
A lullaby of love and life above the drowsy earth;  
So quiet and unhurried, but so constant in its flight  
—The wind across the farmlands in the quiet of the night.*

—CLARENCE EDWIN FLYNN

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# Bread . . . but Quick

by GWEN LESLIE  
Food Editor

**S**WEET, spiced, nut-dotted or richly flavored with fruit, the quickbread loaf earns its popularity. Quick mixing is one feature; good keeping quality is another. Most loaves store well and keep their moist freshness for several days.

The recipe selection below illustrates the variety from which the quickbread cook may choose. A plain sweet tea bread and a whole wheat loaf show how closely related the quickbread may be to muffins and biscuits. Both these loaves call for little shortening, so should be mixed as lightly as possible. The rind and juice of a lemon lends a zesty tang to another loaf, and the use of a commercial biscuit mix makes preparation of the brown sugar loaf and Sunday Bread very "quick" indeed. Sunday Bread is so called because it is aged one day between baking and serving. Bake it Saturday if you would enjoy it toasted for Sunday breakfast, or plain buttered with afternoon tea. The fruits of foreign harvests as well as our own Canadian apple orchards flavor the last three fruit breads.

## Sweet Tea Bread

- |                                |                   |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1½ c. sifted all-purpose flour | ½ tsp. salt       |
| or 2 c. sifted pastry flour    | 2 eggs, separated |
| 3 tsp. baking powder           | ½ c. sugar        |
|                                | 2 T. butter       |
|                                | ¾ c. milk         |

Sift flour, baking powder and salt together. Beat egg whites until stiff but not dry. Beat egg yolks well; stir in sugar and melted butter. Add dry ingredients to egg yolk mixture alternately with milk, combining lightly but completely after each addition. Fold in beaten egg whites. Turn batter into a greased 4½" x 8½" loaf pan lined with greased waxed paper. Bake in a moderate oven at 350°F. for 50 to 60 minutes.

Serve hot with butter; or cold, sliced, buttered and spread with honey, jam, jelly or cheese.

## Whole Wheat Quick Bread

- |  |                         |
|--|-------------------------|
| 1 c. plus 3 T. sifted all-purpose flour or 1¼ c. sifted pastry flour | 1 tsp. salt             |
| 4 tsp. baking powder   | ¼ c. sugar              |
|  | 1 c. whole wheat flour  |
|  | 1¼ c. milk              |
|  | 2 T. shortening, melted |

Sift the flour, baking powder, salt and sugar together into a mixing bowl. Mix in the whole wheat flour. Combine milk and melted shortening. Add liquids and mix lightly but thoroughly with a fork. Turn batter into a greased 4½" x 8½" loaf pan lined with greased waxed paper. Spread batter evenly. Bake in a rather slow oven at 325°F. for about 1¼ hours. Stand bread in pan on a wire rack for 15 minutes; turn out of pan and peel off paper. Allow bread to cool completely on rack. Store in a closely covered tin, or air-tight wrap.

## Lemon Loaf

- |                                |                           |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| ½ c. butter                    | ½ c. milk                 |
| 1 c. sugar                     | 1 tsp. baking powder      |
| 2 eggs                         | Dash of salt              |
| Grated rind of 1 lemon         | Nuts, to taste (optional) |
| 1½ c. sifted all-purpose flour |                           |

Cream butter; cream in sugar. Beat in eggs and lemon rind. Sift flour with baking powder and salt, and add to creamed mixture alternately with the milk. Stir in nuts, if used. Turn batter into a greased loaf pan and bake in a moderate oven at 350°F. for about 45 minutes. Immediately after removing the loaf from the oven, spoon over it a mixture of ½ cup sugar and the juice of 1 lemon. Let loaf stand in pan for a few minutes to absorb lemon juice and sugar mixture, then remove from pan and cool. Serve sliced, with or without butter.

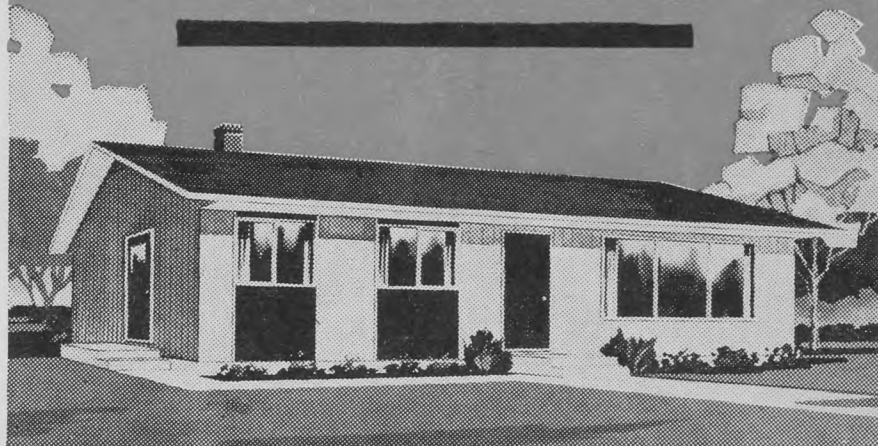
(Please turn to page 61)



Spread moist, delicious Apple Bran Bread with your favorite cheese filling and serve with mugs of steaming soup for a special spring sandwich snack.

[National Biscuit Co. photo]

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CG-4



## Pre-Season Freezer Care

**H**AVE winter months depleted your stock of frozen foods? If so, now is a good time to houseclean your home freezer and ready it for the coming crop of garden fruits and vegetables. For specific defrosting instructions, read the manufacturer's manual. Most of these

recommend defrosting once or twice each year.

Here are some general suggestions to ease your task and help you make the most of your appliance.

Twelve hours or so before you plan to start this housecleaning project, turn the temperature control on

the freezer to its coldest position. This will chill the food which remains in the freezer. Then, when you are ready to start to work, remove the frozen food packages and wrap thoroughly in heavy thicknesses of newspaper or pack tightly in heavy cartons and wrap with blankets to prevent thawing.

To remove frost from the freezer walls, use a smooth, hard plastic or wooden paddle, or a fiber brush. Do NOT use hot water, metal knives or scrapers, or sharp pointed instruments because these are apt to damage the coils or liner. Sweep up the loosened frost with a whisk and remove it.

To completely defrost, disconnect the electricity and allow the cabinet to warm up. You can speed this up by placing an electric fan so that it blows into the freezer. When the ice has melted, mop up the water, wash the interior surfaces with soap and water, rinse and wipe dry. If you prefer you may use a warm solution of 3 tablespoons baking soda dissolved in each quart of warm water. Switch on the electric current and reduce the inside temperature to zero before replacing the frozen food.

You will save time later by arranging the foods in groups. Marking the date on your own packages and on purchased products makes it easy to use the oldest first, assuring the best possible quality from your frozen foods.

If you have some questions about normal freezer use, perhaps you will find the answer below.

**Q. How cold should the inside freezer temperature be?**

**A.** Frozen foods are best kept at zero degrees F. or lower. A refrigerator-freezer thermometer might be a good investment. Keep it in the freezer. A glance will alert you to any temperature changes in the cabinet. If you haven't a thermometer, check the way your freezer keeps ice cream. Ice cream stays frozen hard at 10 degrees or lower. If ice cream is soft, your freezer is not cold enough.

**Q. Can I freeze and store foods in the same section of my freezer?**

**A.** You can, but don't place warm food against cold or frozen packages. The less the temperature of stored food changes, the better its quality. It's good practice to freeze food on the utility shelf or at one end of the freezer, then remove them to another area for storing.

**Q. How would I recognize damage from high temperature?**

**A.** Ice may form inside the packages, poultry meat turns a dark green, snap beans lose color. These are a few indications.

**Q. Can frozen foods be refrozen after a time at a higher temperature?**

**A.** They can but success will depend on the type of food, and the degree of frost still in the food. Generally, if some ice crystals remain in the food, it can be safely refrozen. If the temperature of the food has risen to 45°F. or higher, examine each package carefully for spoilage. Do not refreeze these foods. Cook thoroughly if odor is fresh and sweet; then eat or refreeze for short storage only.

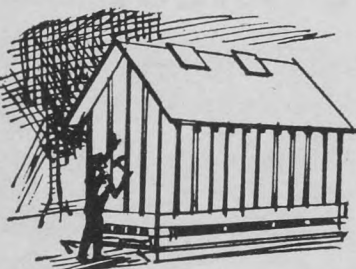
## WORK-SAVING FARM UNITS



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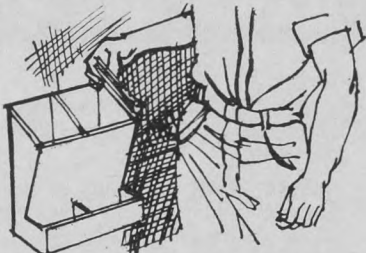
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(Continued from page 59)

### Brown Sugar Loaf

- |                                 |                            |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 4 c. biscuit mix                | 1 egg, beaten              |
| ½ c. brown sugar, firmly packed | ½ c. melted butter         |
| 1 tsp. cinnamon                 | 2 T. grated lemon peel     |
| ½ tsp. mace                     | ¼ c. diced roasted almonds |
| 1 c. milk                       |                            |

Combine biscuit mix, ¼ cup of the brown sugar, and spices. Stir to mix well. Combine milk, egg, and ¼ cup of the melted butter and stir into dry ingredients. Combine remaining sugar, lemon peel and almonds. Shape dough into 52 small balls, about 1" in diameter. Place 3 rows of 6 balls each in a greased 9" by 5" loaf pan. Brush with some of the remaining butter, and sprinkle with lemon peel mixture. Repeat. For the third layer, make 2 rows of 6 balls each, and for the top layer, place 4 balls down the center. Bake in a moderate oven at 350°F. for 50 to 60 minutes. Serve hot, pulling apart with 2 forks.

### Sunday Bread

- |                             |                               |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 2 c. biscuit mix            | ½ c. golden seed-less raisins |
| 1 c. rolled oats            | ½ c. broken walnuts           |
| ¾ c. sugar                  | 1 egg, well beaten            |
| ¼ tsp. salt                 | 1 c. milk                     |
| 1 tsp. baking powder        |                               |
| ½ c. snipped dried apricots |                               |

Combine first 5 ingredients by stirring together (do not sift). Add fruits and nuts. Combine beaten egg and milk and stir in. Beat hard with a spoon for half a minute. Spoon into a greased 6-cup casserole. Bake in a moderate oven at 350°F. for 50 to 60 minutes. Cool in casserole for 10 minutes, then remove to rack. Cool. If desired, frost with a thin confectioners' icing. Do not slice until the day after baking.

### Date Bread

- |  |                                 |
|--|---------------------------------|
| 1½ c. coarsely chopped, pitted dates                       | 2 tsp. baking powder            |
| 1 tsp. baking soda   | 1 tsp. salt                     |
| 1¼ c. boiling water  | ½ c. chopped walnuts            |
| 2 T. butter  | ¾ c. lightly packed brown sugar |
| 2 c. sifted pastry flour or 1¾ c. sifted all-purpose flour | 2 T. molasses                   |
|  | 1 egg, well beaten              |
|  | 1 tsp. vanilla                  |

Combine dates, baking soda, boiling water and butter in a mixing bowl. Let stand 5 minutes, stirring occasionally. Meanwhile, sift the flour, baking powder and salt together twice. Mix in the chopped nuts.

Into the date mixture, stir the brown sugar, molasses, beaten egg and vanilla. Add sifted dry ingredients, part at a time, mixing lightly but thoroughly after each addition. Turn batter into a greased 8½" by 4½" loaf pan lined with greased

waxed paper or foil. Bake in a moderate oven at 350°F. for about 1 hour. Stand pan on rack to cool for 15 minutes, then remove loaf from pan and cool thoroughly before storing. To serve, slice and spread with butter.

### Apple Bran Bread

- |                      |                    |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| ¼ c. butter          | ½ tsp. salt        |
| ½ c. sugar           | ½ tsp. baking soda |
| 1 egg, beaten        | 1 tsp. cinnamon    |
| 1 c. bran            | ½ tsp. cloves      |
| 1½ c. pastry flour   | 1 c. chopped nuts  |
| 2 tsp. baking powder | 1 c. applesauce    |

Cream butter and sugar thoroughly. Add egg and bran. Sift flour with baking powder, salt, soda, cinnamon and cloves. Mix nuts with flour mixture. Add flour mixture alternately with applesauce to the creamed ingredients, and pour into a greased 9" by 5" loaf pan. Bake in a moderate oven at 375°F. for 1 hour. Cool overnight. To serve, slice and spread with butter or a cream cheese filling.

### Banana Bran Bread

- |   |                               |
|---|-------------------------------|
| 1½ c. sifted all-purpose flour or 1¾ c. sifted pastry flour | 1 c. fine sugar               |
| 2 tsp. baking powder  | 1 egg                         |
| ½ tsp. baking soda  | 1 c. bran flakes              |
| ½ tsp. salt   | 1½ c. well-mashed ripe banana |
| ¼ c. shortening   | 1 T. grated orange rind       |
|   | 2 T. water                    |
|   | ½ tsp. vanilla                |

Sift flour, baking powder, soda, and salt together 3 times.

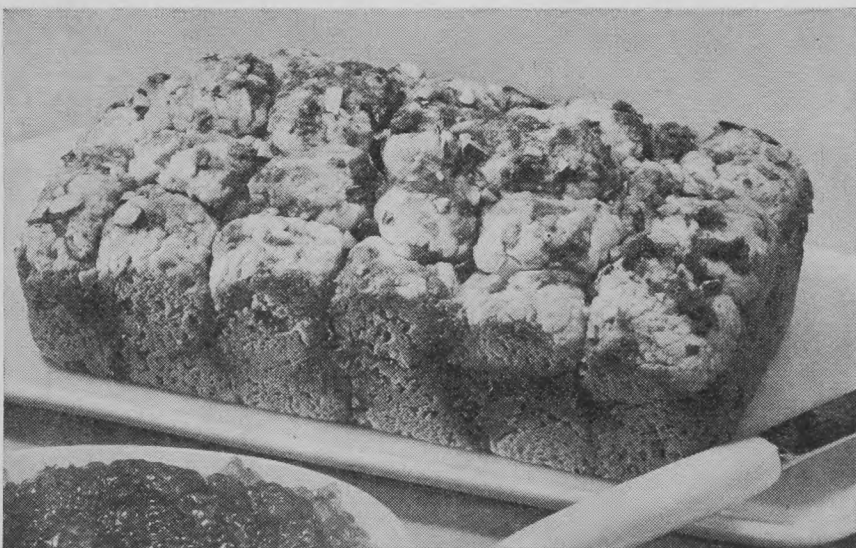
Cream shortening; gradually blend in sugar. Add egg and beat until fluffy. Mix in bran flakes.

Combine mashed banana, orange rind, water and vanilla. Add sifted dry ingredients to creamed mixture alternately with banana mixture; combine only enough to blend ingredients. Turn into a greased 8½" by 4½" loaf pan lined with greased waxed paper. Spread batter evenly, and bake in a moderate oven at 350°F. for 1 to 1¼ hours. Cool loaf in pan on cake rack for 15 minutes. Then turn out on rack, peel off paper and cool bread thoroughly. Store for 24 hours in a closely covered tin or wrapped in foil, waxed paper or other kitchen wrap, or in a plastic bag. Slice and butter to serve. ✓

★ ★ ★

### Key to Abbreviations

- |               |           |
|---------------|-----------|
| tsp.—teaspoon | oz.—ounce |
| T.—tablespoon | lb.—pound |
| c.—cup        | pt.—pint  |
| pkg.—package  | qt.—quart |



[Pan American Coffee Bureau photo]

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- ½ cup lukewarm water
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- 3 eggs
- 1 egg yolk
- ½ cup butter or Blue Bonnet Margarine
- ⅓ cup granulated sugar
- ½ tsp. salt
- ½ tsp. vanilla
- 4¼ cups (about) once-sifted all-purpose flour

for the filling and glaze:

- 2 cups cut-up pitted dates
- 3 tbsps. granulated sugar
- 1 cup water
- 2 tsps. lemon juice
- 1 slightly-beaten egg white
- 1 tbsp. water
- 1 tbsp. granulated sugar
- ¼ tsp. ground cinnamon

1. Scald milk; cool to lukewarm. Measure lukewarm water into small bowl; stir in the 1 tsp. sugar. Sprinkle with yeast. Let stand 10 mins., then stir well.

2. Meantime, beat eggs and egg yolk well. Cream butter or margarine in large bowl. Blend in the ⅓ cup sugar, salt and eggs. Stir in vanilla, lukewarm milk, dissolved yeast and 2 cups of the flour; beat until smooth and elastic. Work in

remaining 2¼ cups (about) flour.

3. Knead dough on floured board until smooth and elastic. Place in greased bowl. Grease top. Cover. Let rise in warm place, free from draft, until doubled in bulk—about 1½ hours. Meantime, cook dates, the 3 tbsps. sugar and 1 cup water together, stirring, until thick; stir in lemon juice. Cool.

4. Punch down dough. Knead until smooth. Divide into 2 equal portions. Roll each portion into a 12" round; spread ½ of each round with ⅓ of the filling; fold dough over filling. Spread ½ of each semi-circle with remaining filling and fold dough over to cover. Place on greased cookie sheets. Grease tops. Using back of knife, mark radiating spokes on top of dough. Cover with a cloth. Let rise until doubled—about 45 minutes. Deepen markings. Brush fans with egg white mixed with 1 tbsp. water and sprinkle with a mixture of 1 tbsp. sugar and cinnamon. Bake in moderately hot oven, 375°, 25 to 30 minutes. Makes 2 fans.

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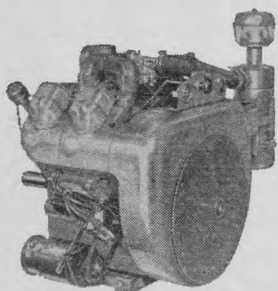
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## Homemakers' Hints

To keep double-crust fruit pies from running over, stick 2 or 3 pieces of macaroni through the top crust. The juice will bubble up these tubes.

Keep a nail brush with the laundry equipment and use it to brush shirt collars and cuffs, etc. — Mrs. Peter W. Friesen, Rosthern, Sask.

\* \* \*

If you need an extra hot water bottle, just wring a terry towel out of hot water and place it in a plastic bag. It will keep hot a long time. — Mrs. Art Smith, Baddeck, N.S.

\* \* \*

A small sponge is very handy to use when doing needlework. Keep a sponge in water near you when sewing. Moisten fingers when turning hems or facing or doing other small sewing tasks.

Try using lead from a pencil on a zipper which becomes stubborn. Just run the lead up and down the zipper. The graphite does the trick and the zipper will slide easily again.

Carry a spring or clip type clothes pin in your purse to clip your overshoes or boots together when left in a public place. When ready to leave you won't have to sort out a pile or get mismatched rubbers or overshoes. Paint your initials on the pin with nail polish. This is also good for small children. — Mrs. S. E. Grant, Englehart, Ont.

\* \* \*

To clean fiber mats, beat out all dust then brush with a solution of 1 tablespoon of common salt in a gallon of cold water until mats are quite clean. — Mrs. Cecil Walsh, Fermeuse, Nfld.

\* \* \*

Instead of stitching shoulder pads into dresses and blouses after every washing, attach them with dome fasteners for easy removal. One pair of shoulder pads may do for several garments this way. — Miss Mary Anne Thiessen, Austin, Man.

\* \* \*

To turn bread pans or remove them from the oven I use a magnet from a discarded tractor magneto. It works much better for me on the tin pans than the old cloth holders, although it won't attract aluminum pans. — Roscoe Heffner, Bearberry, Alta.

\* \* \*

I find polyethylene bags handy to slip on my hands to put wood in the furnace, thus preventing splinters. I also keep 2 to slip over my shoes for trips to the clothes line through dewy grass. A spring clothes peg on the twisted top at the outside of the ankle keeps them on. — Mrs. Cecilia Hill, Parksville, B.C.

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## What's for Dinner, Mom?

Sometimes Mom wonders too. It's not always easy to think up new ideas to satisfy those appetites, which seem to need satisfying at all hours of the day. If you've tried any of The Country Guide recipes lately, or any of our homemaking ideas, why not let us have your comments at The Country Guide, Winnipeg 21, Man.

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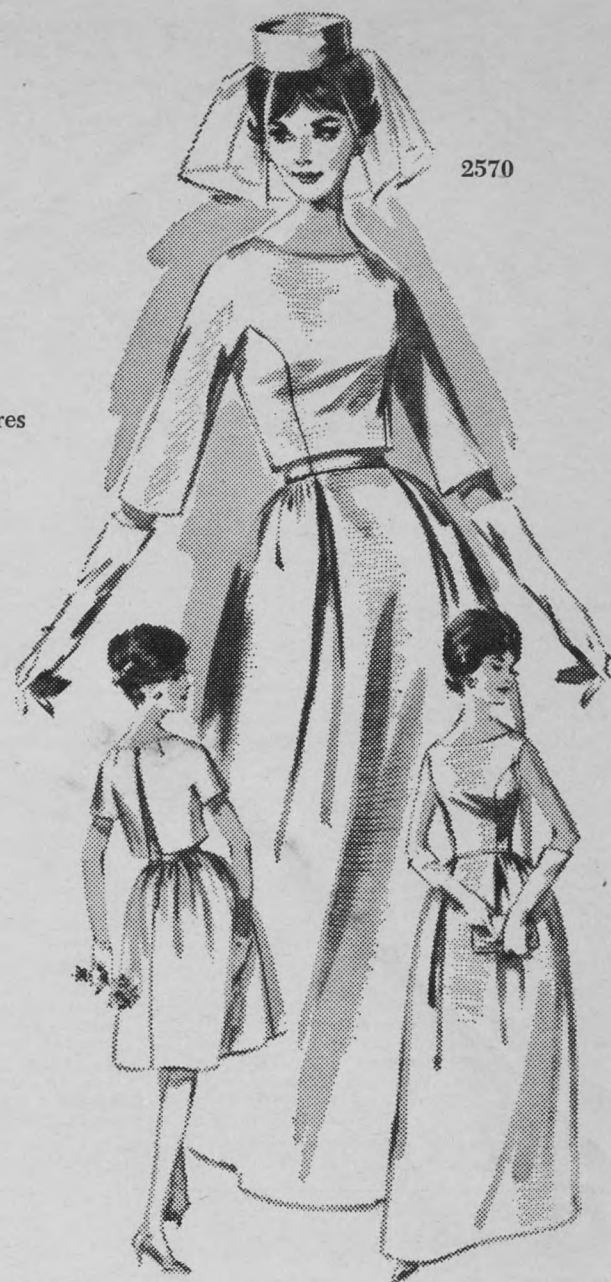
C-17-63R

We're all interested in a better, quicker and easier way of doing household tasks. The Country Guide pays \$1 for each original hint published. We cannot accept previously published hints or return unused ones. Only those accompanied by a self-addressed, stamped envelope can be returned. Letters of comment are welcome; however, no payment is made for letters of comment or recipes. —Ed.

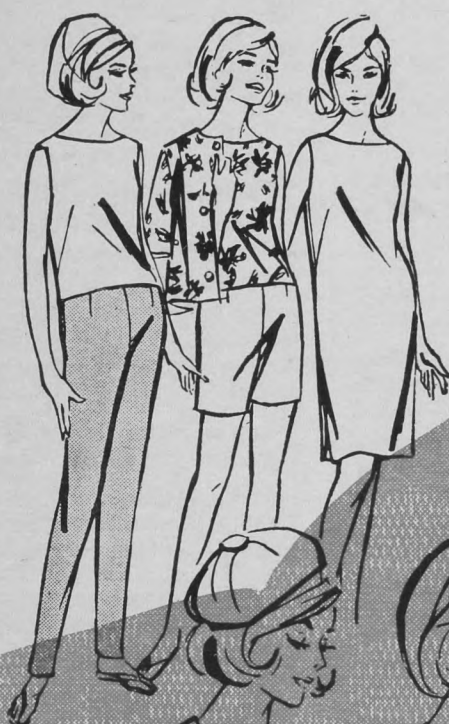


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**No. 2570.** This versatile bridal pattern features a bell-shaped silhouette appealing in full-length bridal gown and in the short version suitable for the bride or her attendants. The fitted bodice is sleeveless, shallow-necked and buttoned at back. The jacket, fitted at front, closes in back with 1 button and loop. Miss sizes 10, 12, 14, 16; 85¢.



2570



2704

**No. 2704.** One quick 'n easy pattern offers an entire wardrobe! The reversible coat and jacket lead double lives in various combinations with the overblouse, skirt, beachdress, shorts and slacks. These co-ordinates feature simple lines and easy fit for wearable comfort. The pattern is available in Miss sizes 10, 12, 14, 16. Price is 85¢.

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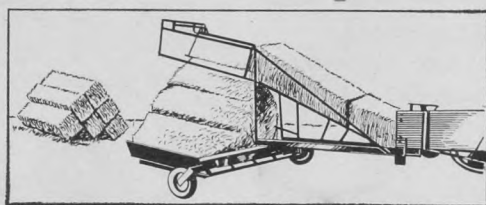
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## A Gown for a Queen

by NANCY CLEGG

**S**NIP-AND-TUCK, the Queen's pixie tailor, lived with his pretty sister, Tinkle, in a hollow tree on the bank of Mossy Creek.

Whenever the Queen proclaimed a ball, Snip-and-Tuck was the happiest tailor in the kingdom. Then he would be called to the castle. On his arrival he would consult with the Queen's Lady-in-Waiting. She was the Queen's exact size.

After listening to instructions he would dance back to his shop and begin his work. Sometimes he sewed all day and night. As he worked, he sang this happy song:

*"Night and day I sing and sew  
And pull my needle to and fro.  
The Queen is hostess for a ball,  
Her gown shall be the best of all!"*

It was five months now since Snip-and-Tuck had sung his song. The long, green feather in his yellow pixie cap swayed sadly. His wrinkled face was more wrinkled than usual. Yesterday he had been summoned to the castle.

"The Queen has proclaimed the

Daffodil Ball to take place on the first day of spring," the Lady-in-Waiting had informed him.

Snip-and-Tuck was delighted. Immediately his imagination painted pictures of a new gown.

"This is the most important ball of all," the Lady-in-Waiting continued. "Her Majesty wishes to inspect the gown a week in advance. Unless she likes it she will take her business to Stitch-in-Time!"

Snip-and-Tuck's busy imagination skidded to an abrupt stop.

"I must warn you," she added. "The Queen is weary of gowns made with flowers and leaves."

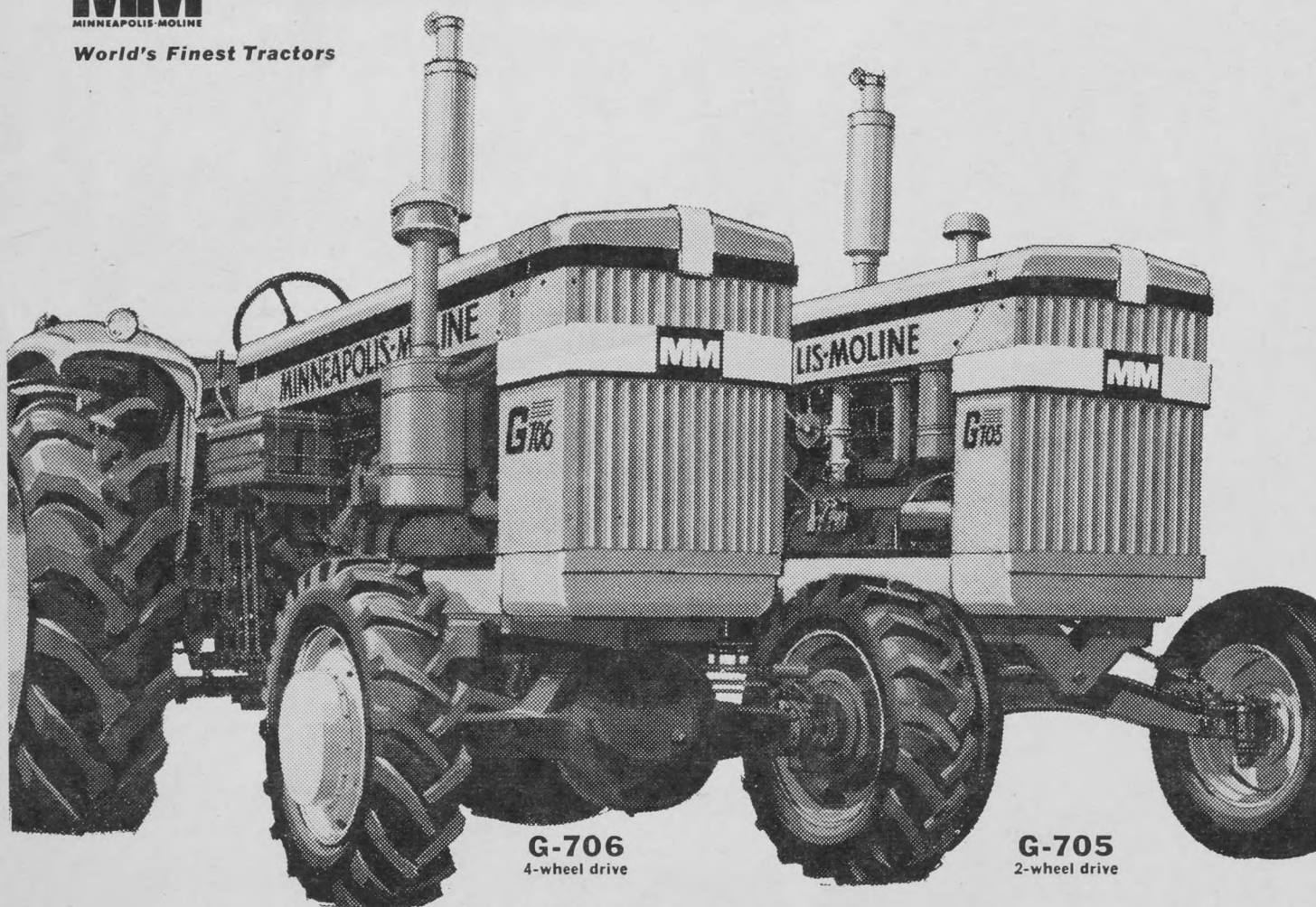
That night the tailor stayed awake trying to design a gown. The only sound was the flopping of his heart. It seemed to say: "You must continue sewing for the Queen!"

Snip-and-Tuck knew this very well. There was a reason, of course.

Tinkle possessed a beautiful voice. Their Aunt Prickly who lived four meadows distant was insistent that

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**G-706**  
4-wheel drive

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Here's the extra power you need to pull new, heavier implements; to get more work done, faster, with less help. Stop in at your Moline dealer's soon, to see the Big G's . . . G-705 with 2-wheel drive, G-706 with 4-wheel drive!

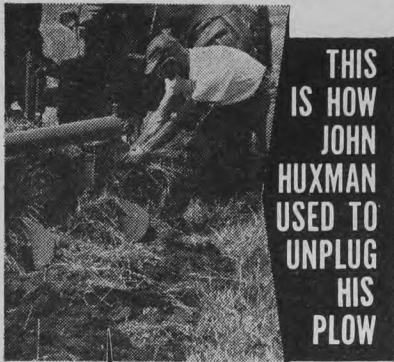


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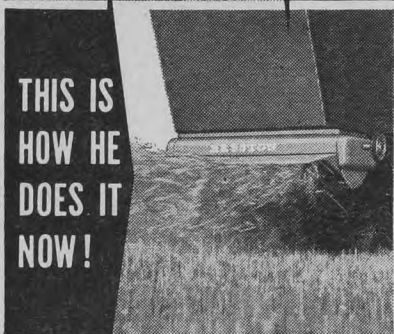
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THIS  
IS HOW  
JOHN  
HUXMAN  
USED TO  
UNPLUG  
HIS  
PLOW



THIS IS  
HOW HE  
DOES IT  
NOW!

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## STRAW CHOPPER

*on his combine*

John Huxman is a good grain farmer and livestock man. He knows that when he saves time he saves money... increases the net profit potential of his farm. That's why John uses a Hesston Straw Chopper on his new combine to virtually eliminate tough straw problems. It makes plowing easy and fast... and restores valuable organic matter, improves humus, conditions soil to absorb water better and faster... prevents wind and water erosion.

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Tinkle be given voice lessons. Knowing that Snip-and-Tuck was too poor to pay for lessons, she had offered to do so, if Tinkle would live with her.

The tailor could not imagine a worse life for Tinkle. Aunt Prickly never smiled. He guessed it was because she drank sour, blackberry tea. And he had never seen her wear anything pretty; just an ugly, torn, black dress!

In the morning Tinkle reassured him.

"We'll think of something," she said. "I shall talk to all my friends. Perhaps one of them might have a new idea for a gown."

Three days passed. All the pixies bunched in front of the tailor's shop discussing his problem. Then Tinkle's musical voice rang through the shop.

"Mrs. Spider will weave lace for the gown!"

Everybody scampered inside the shop. The tailor jumped on his workbench and hopped up and down.

"It's perfect!" he exclaimed. "I shall use the lace with moss."

The pixies hurried off down the creek to gather some. Soon the shop was a hustle-bustle of activity.

Snip-and-Tuck showed Tinkle how to thread loose stitches along the edge of the lace and gently pull to make ruffles. Then he tacked the ruffles along the sides of moss which had been cut into diamond-shapes. As he sewed he sang:

*"Night and day I sing and sew  
And pull my needle to and fro.  
The Queen is hostess for a ball,  
Her gown shall be the best of all!"*

Snip-and-Tuck sewed all night. The next day he left for the castle with the gown. All the pixies ran beside him wishing him luck until he reached the stone road that led to the castle.

Upon his arrival the Lady-in-Waiting took the dress to the Queen. Snip-and-Tuck's heart bumped with fright.

Just when he thought he could endure the suspense no longer the Queen appeared! She was wearing the gown!

"It is the most beautiful dress I have ever seen!" she said.

Snip-and-Tuck was so overcome at seeing her he could hardly bow.

"I am happy the gown pleases your Majesty," he managed to reply.

Following the Daffodil Ball, Snip-and-Tuck became so busy he had to hire four pixies to help him sew. There was no question now about being able to afford Tinkle's singing lessons.

And all his old and new customers ordered pretty dresses made of lace and moss in keeping with the new fashion. Even Aunt Prickly! V

### What Letter Am I?

by MAUDE HALLMER

Don't look in an oyster,  
But look in a clam,  
If you wish to know  
The letter I am.  
I'm found in all paper;  
I belong in a mat;  
I'm never in this  
But I'm always in that.  
Answer: The letter A.

# You sleep better between Wabasso Sheets



# And so to bed



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## Woman Relieved of Agonizing ITCH

"I nearly itched to death for 7½ years. Then I found a new wonder-working creme. Now I'm happy," writes Mrs. P. Ramsay of L. A. Calif. Here's blessed relief from torture of agonizing itch in women, chafing, hemorrhoids, rash and eczema with an amazing new scientific formula called LANACANE. This fast-acting, stainless medicated creme kills harmful bacteria germs while it soothes raw, irritated and inflamed skin tissue. Stops scratching and so speeds healing. Don't suffer! Get LANACANE at druggists.



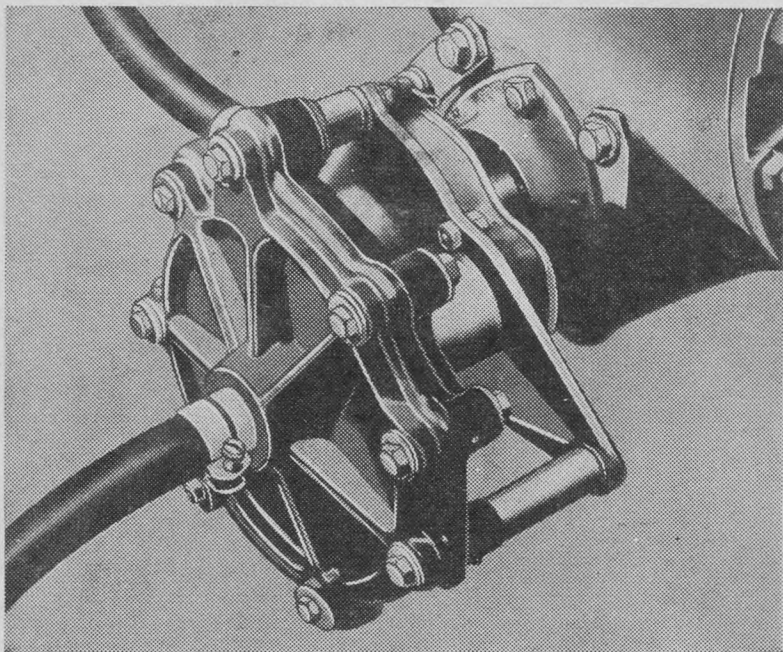
## UPSET TUMMY?

Teething and fretful? Here's what to do! STEEDMAN'S for baby Rest for you!

Gentle, helpful relief for digestive upsets, constipation, teething discomforts.

### STEEDMAN'S POWDERS

## a sprayer is a sprayer is a sprayer...



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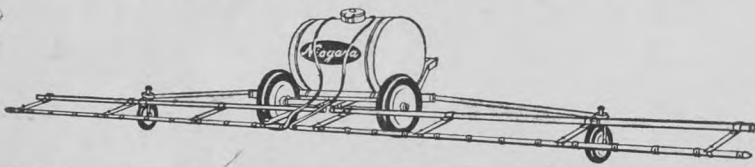
**This is the Meter Flow Pump... exclusive on NIAGARA sprayers.** The difference? Meter Flow Pumps make Niagara Prairie Sprayers the most accurate and efficient in Western Canada.

Niagara sprayers never vary the rate of application. Every inch of ground covered gets the same amount of chemical—no more, no less... no waste or overdose.

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- Will handle heavy, non-soluble spray materials, including fertilizers and wettable powders.
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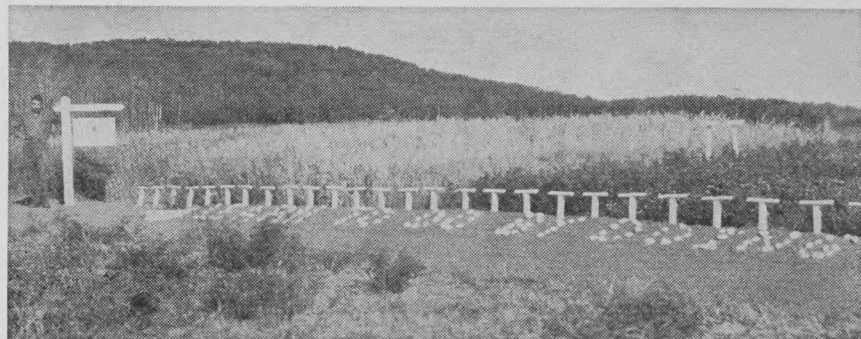
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63N2



## Junior Seedsman



This 4-H grain plot won a high mark for Jack Johnson, of Penhold, Alta., a Grade 12 student. He used whitened stones of similar size for the lettering.

ACTIVITY in Canada's 4-H Clubs is a continuing thing. But the period from April to August is particularly important for members of the hundreds of 4-H seed and grain clubs. Sixteen-year-old Jack Johnson, of Penhold, Alta., is one of those members; his parents are members-at-heart.

Penhold is located in the rich, rolling farm land of the Red Deer River valley, a few miles south of Red Deer itself. Valley farms produce crops abundantly and in variety and some of this variety shows up in the Horn Hill club, which is a combination Grain and Beef Calf Club.

Jack started his 4-H career as a PeeWee in the junior section. When he was 12, he became a member of the Horn Hill Club and specialized in grain. Last year, for example, Jack grew the 37 varieties of cereals, legumes and grasses required in the grain project.

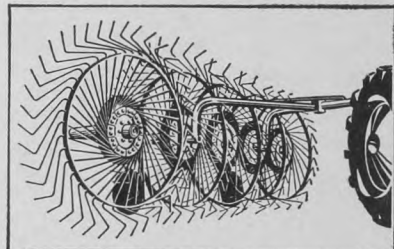
This grain project, of course, is in every way a lesson in learning to do by doing. How well Jack is learning is shown by the fact that last year he got 977 marks out of a possible 1,000 for the senior rod row plot. His mark put him at the head of that class. All told, his plot has placed first in Club competition on three separate occasions.

Farm young people grow up with the hazards of farming. Last year Jack experienced some of those hazards for himself when hailstones, some of them 6 inches in circum-

ference, pelted his carefully tended plot. But for this damage he might even have had a perfect score. At that, his stand of Chinook wheat was marked for its excellent quality.

Jack attributes a lot of his success to his parents, Doris and Reg. Johnson, and to his leaders, V. A. Erickson, and D. G. Scott. As Doris sees Jack's project, it's a kind of 2-way exchange of learning. Her reason: "We're learning about new varieties too." V

## FASTEST, GENTLEST RAKE ON THE MARKET!



Sprinter (above) with fifth wheel rakes 10 ft. width. Flexibility of tines on both rakes assures long time life.

The long, flexible tines on VICON-LELY rakes make possible raking at speeds up to 15 m.p.h. with minimum leaf loss or shattering and no damage to the tines. They also permit the rake wheels to follow ground contours closely to get all of the hay, straw or green crop.

Available in both mounted (the Acrobat) and pull-type (the Sprinter) models, VICON-LELY rakes have normal working widths up to 8 ft., much less for transport on narrow roads or through field gates. In addition, the Acrobat can be used for windrowing and spreading as well as raking, simply by changing the positions of the wheels.

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### Advice

When I'm harassed by darkest fear,  
Dull care, persistent worry,  
I just drop everything and go  
To Blue Lake, in a hurry.  
I sit upon the bank and watch  
My friend, the water lily;  
She smiles—I almost hear her say:  
"Look up! Now don't be silly!  
Am I not happy and serene?  
Yet you, who surely know me,  
Must realize my roots are mired  
In murky depths below me.  
We neither one can run away  
From vexing circumstances,  
But you, like I, can smile until  
Your drooping spirit dances!"

—FRANCES GORMAN RISSE



## From High Chair to Boudoir Seat

by EDA JOHNSTONE

**H**AVE you an old wooden high chair that, for sentimental reasons, you cannot discard? Cut down and upholstered, it can make a useful boudoir chair.

First, remove the tray and arms; then saw the legs to a convenient height. Mine is 14 inches from the floor to chair seat. I used quilted satin for the covering, made slip cover fashion to match my bedspread.

First, pad the seat and inside back with cotton padding. Measure the chair front and back. Remember to add a seam allowance. In cutting, allow enough fabric on the chair front to cover the sides and top. Stitch these two pieces together. Measure and cut a piece of fabric for the chair seat. This should be stitched to the bottom of the piece that will cover the inside of the chair back.

Next, stitch a strip two inches wide around the lower part of the seat, joining it at the back. Finally, gather and stitch to this band a yard and a half of quilting sufficiently wide to reach to the floor. Slip the cover over the chair. It should fit snugly; at the same time, it is easily removed for cleaning. ✓



Combine simple surgery with sturdy stitching and suitable fabric for a boudoir chair you make yourself.

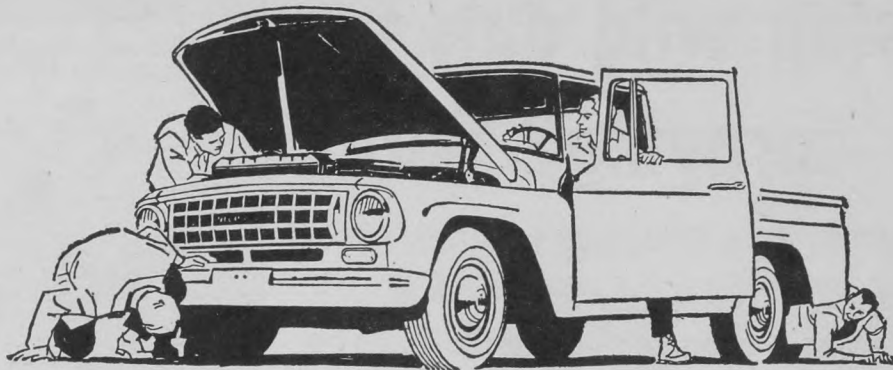
### Handy Hints

When a mattress pad shrinks after being washed so that it no longer covers the mattress, sew elastic tape at each corner of the mattress pad, about 9 inches from each corner. Make it to slip easily over the corners of the mattress and hold the pad firmly in place. Although the mattress pad is smaller, it will not be noticed if fitted tightly in this manner.

\* \* \*

You will find that baby will amuse himself much longer if you place his play pen in front of a mirror. If you do not have a full length mirror on a door, prop a smaller one up near the play pen, and he will spend happy hours looking and jabbering at himself. ✓

## NOW more reasons than ever to choose INTERNATIONALS



The 1100 pickup with 8 foot or 9 foot boxes

Canada's most *dependable* farm trucks are now better than ever! You owe it to yourself to look under the hood, check the power train, inspect the cab . . . and drive a new International.

Handsome styling inside and out make these great new models ideal for family transportation as well as for farm loads. The high capacity heater ensures cab comfort even in the coldest weather.

Endurance and low operating cost are built right into these new Internationals. Whether you choose

the 264 cu. in., 6 cylinder engine or the 304 cu. in., V-8 you get true *truck* power that performs better and lasts longer. Positive crankcase ventilating system is another reason for longer engine life. Batteries will last longer too, thanks to the new alternator.

No question about it, these new 1000-1500 series Internationals . . . in all body styles with GVW ratings to 14,000 lbs . . . are today's "high quality" light-duty trucks. Get behind the wheel and prove it to yourself!



The 1500 model with stake body.  
The 9-passenger Travelall.

See your International Dealer or Branch soon.

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Farm Tractors and Equipment 49-830



# Plant early...Then stop wild oats by spraying? Sure!

**Farm-proven control method boosts  
yields, lowers cultivation costs;  
\$3-per-acre investment can pay back  
more than \$4 extra profit per acre**

**T**ODAY, farmers in the Prairie Provinces counties realize as never before what a menace wild oats are to crop profits. They're aware that millions of wild oat seeds are present in their fields *right now*. Wherever these seeds sprout, they cost farmers money. Wild oats cut yields and profits by robbing young crops of needed moisture, fertilizer and natural soil nutrients. Heavy infestations can even cause total loss of your crop.

Until just a few years ago, the *only* ways known to fight wild oats were summer fallow and extra tillage in fall and spring. Spring tillage, of course, delays seeding; makes it impossible for you to plant early enough for best yields. Now, wild oats can be effectively and profitably controlled with Carbyne—the farm-proven wild oat killer you spray *after* the weeds appear.

## In Use 4 Full Years

Carbyne is recommended for use on: SPRING WHEAT, DURUM WHEAT, BARLEY, SUGAR BEETS, FLAX, RAPE, MUSTARD, PEAS and SUNFLOWER. These recommendations are based on four years of experiment station field testing, plus four years of Spencer Research field testing, and extensive farm use in 1961 and 1962.

Last year alone, farmers like you used Carbyne to control wild oats on 469,000 acres of crops. Here are the comments of two Carbyne users from this area:

## What Users Say

"This is the third year we've used Carbyne", says Clare Phillips, Tisdale, Saskatchewan. "We sprayed flax and wheat. There's no better way to knock out wild oats!"

Perry P. Dunn, Winnipeg, Manitoba, reports, "Wild oats really took over my Herta Barley last year. I sprayed all 60 acres with Carbyne. It did the job. Proof is the 50-bushel average I got. You can bet I'll use Carbyne again this year if wild oats show up."

## 100 Acres Pay \$469 More

Using Carbyne to control wild oats pays two important ways. First, because Carbyne permits earlier planting and eliminates competi-

tion from wild oats, you can expect yields to be 20% to 30% greater.

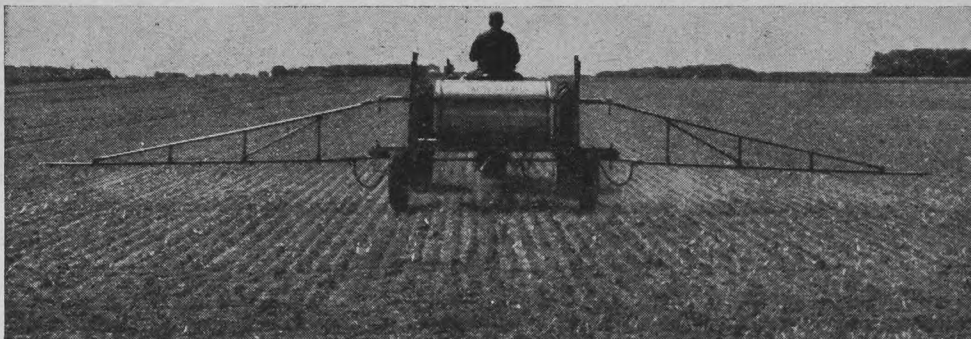
Second, because Carbyne does away with much of the tillage involved in conventional wild oat control, you can lower cultivation costs considerably. Here is a typical dollars and cents example of how Carbyne can boost your profits:

### 100 Acres of Wheat Not Sprayed

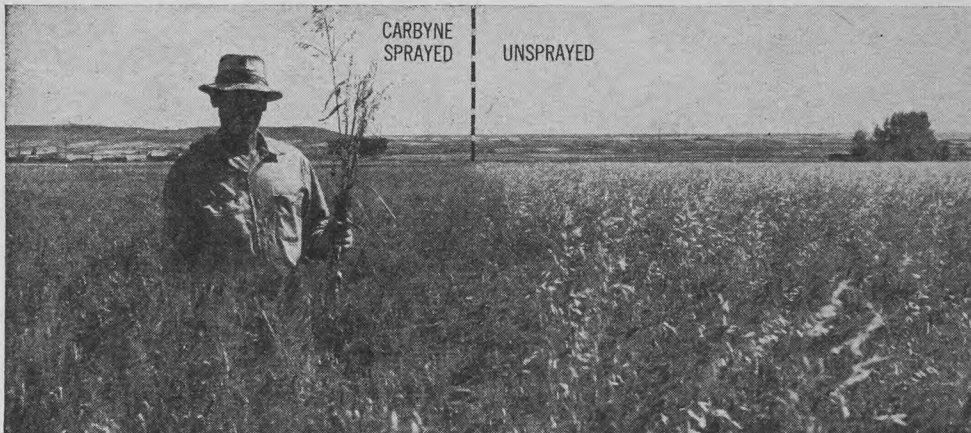
Income from 15-bu. wheat yield @ \$1.33 per bu. ....	\$1,995
Expenses: Charge for land, buildings and machinery @ \$4.81 per acre .....	481
Labor charge @ \$5.09 per acre.....	509
Seed, fertilizer, chemicals, fuel, etc., @ \$6.69 per acre.....	669
	<u>\$1,659</u>
Less total expenses .....	\$1,659
Net profit .....	\$ 336

### Same 100 Acres of Wheat Sprayed With Carbyne

Income from 20-bu. wheat yield @ \$1.33 per bu. ....	\$2,660
(Records show average wheat increase from Carbyne is 5 to 8 bu. per acre compared to equally infested acreage not treated.)	
Expenses: Charge for land, buildings and machinery @ \$4.81 per acre .....	481
Labor charge @ \$5.09 per acre.....	509
Seed, fertilizer, chemicals, fuel, etc., @ \$6.69 per acre.....	669
Additional charge for Carbyne treatment .....	396
(Figuring \$2.96 per acre for Carbyne and \$1.00 per acre for application.)	\$2,055
Less reduced cultivation costs.....	200
(Two less cultivations required @ \$1.00 per acre when wild oats are controlled with Carbyne.)	<u>\$1,855</u>
Less total expenses.....	\$1,855
Net Profit .....	\$ 805
Normal Profit Without Carbyne.....	\$ 336
Extra Profit From Using Carbyne.....	\$ 469



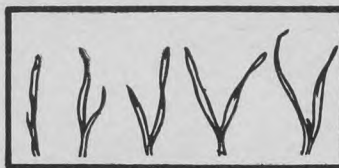
After wild oats appear, they can be stopped with a single spraying of Carbyne applied when a majority of the plants are in the 2-leaf stage.



Results are profitable and easy to see. Wheat on left is virtually free of yield-reducing wild oats after being sprayed with Carbyne. Wild oats are thick in unsprayed area at right.

## When To Apply Carbyne

Don't let costly wild oats rob your pocketbook another season. Get ready *now* to apply Carbyne at the right spraying time. Carbyne must be applied when a majority of the wild oats are in the 2-leaf stage. (See leaf chart below.)



It's time to spray with Carbyne when a majority of the wild oats look like these. From stage at left until the third leaf starts (right) will be about six days under normal conditions. (In the event of abnormal growing conditions, see Carbyne label for special instructions.)

Because correct timing is vital, it will pay you to prepare in advance. First, be sure your spray equipment is in good repair and properly adjusted. As soon as wild oats emerge, you can estimate how many acres require spraying. *This*

is the time to make sure your Carbyne supply is adequate. Then check your fields daily to determine when a majority of the wild oat plants reach the 2-leaf stage and spray immediately. (Consult your supplier and read Carbyne label instructions for exceptions to this rule.)

## How Can Carbyne Be Applied?

Applying Carbyne is a simple one-step spraying operation. A standard 2,4-D type sprayer equipped with recommended type nozzles is ideal for ground application. Equally satisfactory results can also be obtained with aerial application — using the services of an experienced, *qualified Carbyne* aerial applicator.

Applied at the proper time according to label instructions, Carbyne will provide you with the most efficient wild oat control method yet devised. Plan now to plant earlier and get valuable extra profits from your crops this season by stopping wild oats with farm-proven Carbyne—a product of Spencer Chemical Company.



**FREE** full-color Carbyne folder gives latest facts on wild oat control. Pick up your copy now from your local Carbyne supplier — or just write CARBYNE, Spencer Chemical Company, Kansas City 5, Missouri.

**Carbyne** ...the wild oat killer that  
stops 'em after you see 'em

IS AVAILABLE FROM THESE COMPANIES OR THEIR DEALERS

**UNITED GRAIN GROWERS  
and CHIPMAN CHEMICALS, LIMITED**

THE COUNTRY GUIDE



## What Farm Organizations Are Doing

### OFU PRESENTATION TO ONTARIO CABINET

The Ontario Farmers' Union called on the Ontario Government to assist in providing ways and means by which prices or returns for farm labor and investment would be an incentive to people wishing to remain in, or take up, farming. The annual OFU brief, presented to Premier Robarts and his Cabinet, stated: "Farmers have never had a pricing program which ensures them a standard of income according to their investment, and have always had to depend on the custom of asking: 'How much will you give me?' when selling, with no consideration for the cost of production." The OFU said that farmers can and should be paid a parity price for the portion of production that is consumed on the domestic market.

The OFU brief also requested that:

- Ontario support legislation to allow for the establishment of national marketing boards in Canada.
- The Provincial Government enact a comprehensive Medicare Plan for Ontario people.
- The province enact farm machinery legislation covering all machinery, parts and service, to eliminate the withdrawing of local service and the trend to fewer outlets.
- Ontario establish an overall milk marketing plan to control the flow of milk to desirable channels.
- The Government study the possibility of setting up a separate workman's compensation system for farmers and farm labor.

### MFA RECOMMENDATIONS TO FIREARMS SAFETY INQUIRY

The Manitoba Federation of Agriculture, in its submission to the Firearms Safety Inquiry, proposed that a public liability insurance policy be part of every hunting license issued in the province. "Many hunters have neither the assets nor sufficient income to give appreciable aid to another hunter whom they may accidentally injure," the Federation brief said, in support of this request.

Other recommendations included that:

- A written and practical examination be required before anyone is permitted to carry a firearm into the field.
- No vehicle should be driven over unharvested crop land without the owner's permission, regardless of whether the land is posted.
- Densely populated areas should be zoned for the purpose of limiting deer hunters in such areas to shotgun firing slugs, of lower velocity and shorter range than rifle bullets.
- Jacketed military ammunition should be prohibited for hunting purposes, because it is more likely to ricochet than standard soft-nosed hunting bullets.

### PRAIRIE UNIONS SPONSOR JOINT CANDIDATE MEETINGS

The Farm Unions in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba arranged a series of mass meetings in the various

rural constituencies at which candidates from each of the political parties contesting the Federal election could make their views known on farm policy and other questions. The meetings, chaired by Farm Union officers, were billed as non-partisan and impartial, and were part of the political education program of the union organizations.

## ARE TOWER SILOS BEST? —Continued from page 13

week of May. Feed is cut from the standing crop with an 8-inch forage harvester towing a forage wagon, unloaded into a blower and blown up into the silos. Working time for each 3-ton load is about 8 minutes.

"When a silo is full we tramp the top down thoroughly," said Charlie, "then we give it a thorough tramping each day for about a week."

If you are considering investing in a high-cost item such as a tower silo, Dr. Milt Bell suggests you first take a long look at the economics.

In a recent Manitoba dairy cost

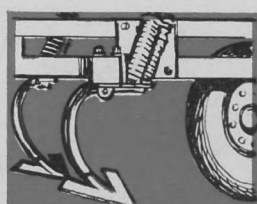
study involving farms with 25- to 30-cow milking herds, total milk production costs were found to be \$4.19 per 100 lb. Considered on a 12-month basis, average production per cow per month in these herds was about 712 lb. Therefore, if you milked 30 cows, and your f.o.b. factory price was \$5.00 per cwt., your monthly profit from them would be  $30 \times 712 / 100 \times .81$  or about \$173.01.

In other words, you need a fairly large herd of better-than-average producers (or a rich uncle) to warrant a \$5,000 to \$10,000 installation.



Here's the cultivator that will handle those tough tillage jobs dependably and economically year after year. Breaking up hard subsoils . . . ripping through hardpan formations . . . the new farm-proven Robin is the easiest-handling "heavy duty" you ever hitched behind a tractor. Ask your dealer for the facts on the new Robin — engineered to give you more than any deep-tillage unit in its class.

- **INDEPENDENT WHEEL ADJUSTMENT** ensures level unit at all times.
- **BALANCED DESIGN FOR EASY HITCHING** — no jacks needed — and easy tractor steering.
- **LUBRICATION FITTINGS MADE OBSOLETE** by new insert-type bearings on rockshaft.
- **ADJUSTABLE DRAWBAR BRACES** for fast, easy shank readjustment.
- **HIGH-GRADE ALLOY STEEL SHANKS** Spring-loaded 1" x 2" shanks standard.
- **ONE-PIECE WHEEL-ARMS & ROCK-SHAFT** eliminate linkage wear.
- **UNIQUE SHANK ARRANGEMENT** for free trash flow — no clogging in heavy trash.

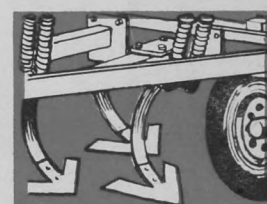


### 22" HIGH TRASH CLEARANCE —

This high under-frame clearance means efficient operation regardless of trash conditions and working depth.

### ADD EXTRA TILLAGE CAPACITY

1' and 2' extensions — quick and easy to add or remove — make the basic 12' unit a 14' or 16' cultivator.



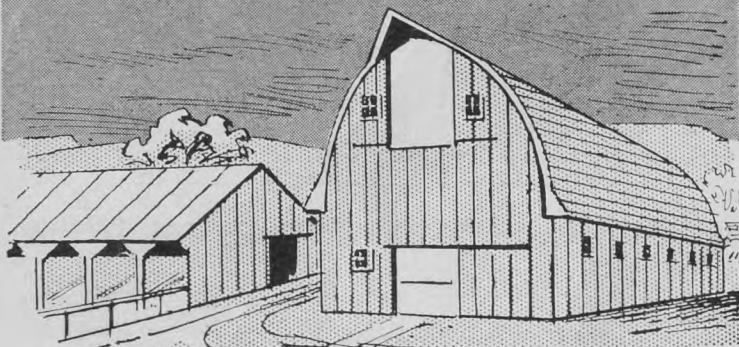
12' unit with spikes ..... \$750    14' unit with spikes ..... \$850    16' unit with spikes ..... \$960  
(Less tires and tubes)

# Robin-Nodwell Mfg. Ltd.

CALGARY — EDMONTON — REGINA — BURLINGTON



**Transform your Farm into a  
Community Showplace  
with WESTEEL**  
Galvanized Steel or Aluminum  
**ROOFING & SIDING**  
in **COLOR**



- ▶ Six attractive colors in various designs to choose from.
- ▶ Stays fresh and new looking for years.
- ▶ Weather-resistant finish: will not peel or blister.
- ▶ Standard trim also available in color.

Westeel galvanized steel or aluminum roofing and siding is available in regular and cut-to-measure lengths in color or standard finish. For estimates see your dealer or write the WESTEEL office nearest you.

"COLORITE" is a process of our  
COLUMBIA METAL ROLLING MILLS DIVISION



**WESTEEL**  
PRODUCTS LIMITED

An all-Canadian, Canada-wide organization

Plants and Offices: WINNIPEG REGINA SASKATOON CALGARY  
EDMONTON VANCOUVER TORONTO MONTREAL  
Sales Offices at: London, Ottawa, Quebec, St. John, Halifax



Hi Folks:

I never thought I'd see a glamorous swather. But I've done even better than that, I've seen a glamorous manure spreader.

Last week, Ted Corbett and I got tickets to a farm equipment dealer's show in the city. It was held on the stage of a great auditorium, complete with conductors, colored spotlights and music. You might think your old tractor looks pretty good, but you'd throw it away in disgust if you'd seen one of these gleaming new ones up there beyond the footlights, with a pretty model in the driver's seat. I understand the Company even thought of including a girl with each new tractor, but they were afraid it might hasten the end of the family farm.

Suddenly, a spotlight focused on a booth at the left of the stage where a man stood waiting. From huge speakers, a voice thundered that here was "the coach and quarterback who put this show on the road."

Then the "coach" himself took over and told us of some of the wonders to come. "These machines you will see will enhance your image in your community," he said.

(Today, you don't deal with people, but with "images," you're even expected to vote for one.)

The first item to be shown us

would be a new, self-propelled swather. "But let's hear from Bob Smith, our eastern sales manager."

Neat as clockwork, that spotlight left him and focused on another booth on the far side a split second after Bob Smith stepped in. Bob told us a few facts of swather life, then dramatically raised a hand.

Somewhere an orchestra started to play "Turkey in the Straw." A big colored spotlight gleamed on the center of the curtain. Then the curtains swished aside, and in came the swather. As the driver skilfully twirled it around the stage like a fandango dancer, the spectators loudly applauded.

"Say, this is better than TV," I whispered to Ted.

"What I like about it, there ain't any annoying commercials," he whispered back.

After that, a whole string of tractors marched around to the tune of "Yellow Rose of Texas" — a sort of diesel ballet.

But the star of the show was a streamlined manure spreader that far took your breath away.

"Anybody who'd dirty a machine like that with manure should be drawn and quartered," Ted breathed.

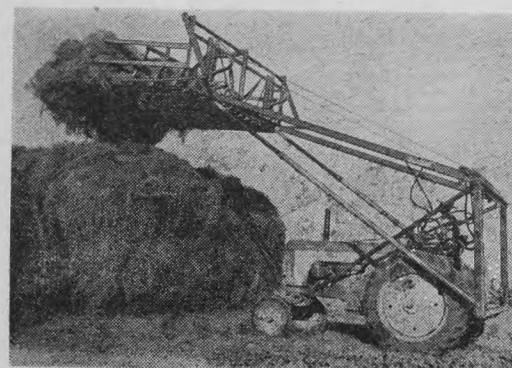
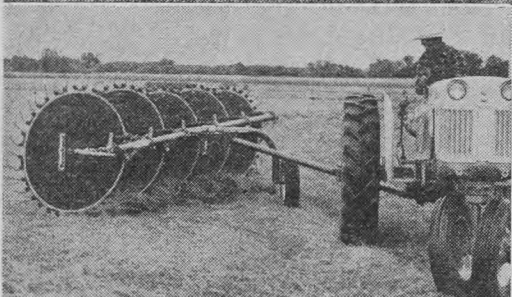
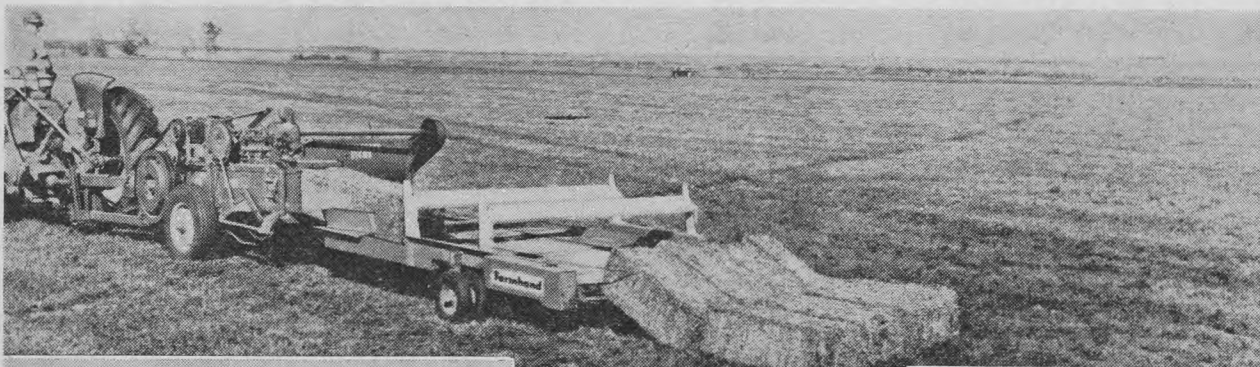
The show went on all day with the fervor and enthusiasm of a revival meeting. And this was only a dealer's show! Before those machines reached the farm, more energy would go into the selling end than it took to make them.

That's where we farmers fall down. We produce, but don't put nearly enough effort into selling.

Sincerely, PETE WILLIAMS.

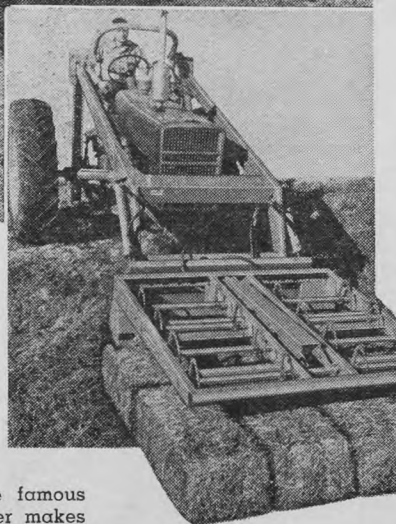
Farmhand knocks the cost and hard work out of . . .

# TOUGH FARM JOBS!



**WORLD'S FINEST HAY RAKE**  
—The Farmhand M-5 wheel rake has an unequalled record for saving hay, time and money. Exclusive flexible teeth and floating wheels give exactly right raking action . . . fast, clean and gentle. Rakes a 7½-ft. swath in any kind of hay, over any terrain. No PTO, ratchets, belts, pulleys or gears to cause trouble and expense. Ask for a demonstration. Other Farmhand rakes in models up to 16-ft. swath.

**KING OF THEM ALL**—The famous Farmhand F-10 Heavy-Duty Loader makes bale sweeping or loose hay handling quick, easy work. Giant 12-ft. Hay Basket and 3,500-lb. lift takes big loads. 21-ft. reach builds tight stacks without extra help. Grapple Fork, Manure Fork and other attachments fit your F-10 to do 50 farm jobs.



## NEW BALE HANDLING SYSTEM

handles bales in "packages of eight" to save time, labor, hay and your back. Accumulator trails baler, gathering up to 8 bales before easing them to the ground in a tight, compact package. Power Bale Fork on Farmhand F-11 or F-10 Loader picks up "8-pack" for loading Bale Wagon or stacking. It's fast, easy bale handling . . . 100% mechanical, with Farmhand.



## FREE INFORMATION!

Write: FARMHAND,  
Dept. CG-431-W  
1270 SARGENT AVE., Winnipeg 21, Man.

Send literature on \_\_\_\_\_  
I am a student, send special material ☐  
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Division of Daffin Corporation of Canada, Ltd.



# Letters

## Bigger Buffalo?

From time to time I have read of someone finding a buffalo skull and horns presumably of near record size. This picture is of one we found at the lake at low water



3 years ago. It was almost entirely covered with mud. After cleaning it I placed it near this rock as a comparison and took a picture. The rock is 48 inches long, the spread of the horns is 31 inches and that, mind you, is without the outer shell of the horns. The question is, has anyone found a larger one?

L. M. Hartman,  
R.R. No. 1,  
Ohaton, Alta.

## Homemade Spreader

Would it be possible to get somebody to tell me how to make a fertilizer spreader? I believe they can be made with a barrel and the rear end of a car. I can make one, but I would like to know how to tell how much I am putting onto an acre of ground and what distance the fertilizer is thrown from the spreader.

D. Gliege,  
R.R. No. 2,  
Quesnel, B.C.

## Forecast Did It!

Your monthly weather forecasts made me money last September. Your forecast for Ontario hit the nail right on the head. By planting wheat on the 13th and 15th, I avoided wet weather which followed for next 3 to 4 weeks. Thank you.

W. L. Corrigan,  
Burlington, Ont.

## Law on Farm—Correction

Would you please advise your readers that I wish to make an amendment to my November article in The Country Guide dealing with wills. According to the Quebec civil code a holograph will is recognized in Quebec. This then makes a total of five provinces that do recognize a holograph will. Nevertheless, a holograph should rarely, if ever, be used unless, of course, it is prepared under the personal supervision of a lawyer.

Alex B. Weir,  
Edmonton, Alta.

## A Thank You

Enclosed is my renewal to your interesting paper. For a small paper it sure is packed full from cover to cover. You are to be congratulated on your magazine. Keep up the good work and good luck to your continued success.

George Holmes,  
Amherst, N.S.



ESSENTIALLY a cake of 'welcome' . . . Simnel Cake is handed down to us from Biblical times. Simnel Cake has a delightful piquant flavor dramatically contrasted with a sweet almond filling. For perfection observe the tradition of all good cooks: "Bake it with Magic, serve it with pride."

# Simnel Cake

**RICH IN FLAVOR  
AND TRADITION**

## Simnel Cake

### For the almond paste:

½ lb. blanched almonds	3 c. sifted icing sugar
1 c. fine granulated sugar	2 eggs
	1 tsp. almond extract

### For the Cake:

1 c. currants, washed and dried	2 tsps. Magic Baking Powder
¼ c. chopped mixed candied peels	½ tsp. salt
1 tsp. grated lemon rind	1 c. butter or Blue Bonnet Margarine
2¾ c. sifted pastry flour	1¼ c. fine granulated sugar
or 2⅓ c. sifted all-purpose flour	5 eggs

**For the almond paste:** Grate or finely mince almonds; mix in sugars, eggs and almond extract. Knead until putty-like, adding a little icing sugar if needed. Set aside.

**For the cake:** Combine currants, peels and lemon rind in a bowl. Sift flour, Magic Baking Powder and salt over fruit; mix well. Cream butter or margarine; gradually blend in sugar. Add eggs, 1 at a time, beating in well after each addition. Stir in flour mixture; combine well. Spread half of batter in a greased 9" square or 10" round cake pan at least 2" deep, lined in bottom with greased waxed paper. Roll out ½ of almond paste 1" smaller than pan and place over batter; cover with remaining batter. Bake in a slow oven (300°) about 1¾ hrs. Stand cake in its pan on wire rack 10 mins.; turn out on rack, peel off paper, turn cake top-side up and allow to cool completely. Brush top of cake with egg white and top with remaining almond paste, rolled-out to fit cake. Decorate as desired.

Another fine product of  
STANDARD BRANDS LIMITED



**"I made it myself with MAGIC"**





## One basic batter—5 different desserts

- ① Blueberry Cottage Pudding ② Dutch Apple Cake ③ Chocolate Sundae Pudding  
④ Lemon Sauce Pudding ⑤ Steamed Vanilla Pudding

Robin Hood Flour—absolutely the finest flour you can buy. Use it for all your baking: it's already pre-sifted for easier, faster baking; bake-tested twice to make sure you'll get the best baking ever.

And everything you bake is guaranteed to bake better . . . "better than with any other flour, or your money back."

Make sure you use Robin Hood Flour. It's the best flour you can buy.



**Desserts & Sauces Recipe Book**  
Available free from your grocer with Robin Hood Flour. 32 pages with over 50 delicious and different desserts and sauces. After April 30, write to "Desserts & Sauces Recipe Book", Box 690, Montreal, P.Q. Enclose guarantee certificate and 10¢ (no stamps, please).



### BASIC CAKE BATTER

Measure  $1\frac{1}{3}$  cups Robin Hood Pre-Sifted Flour,  $\frac{3}{4}$  cup sugar, 3 tsp. baking powder,  $\frac{1}{2}$  tsp. salt. Mix together well. Cut in  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup soft shortening. Make a hollow, add 1 egg and  $\frac{3}{4}$  cup milk, mixing till flour is moist. Use greased 8" square pan unless otherwise directed.

**Blueberry Cottage Pudding:** Mix 2 cups raw berries,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup sugar, 1 tsp. lemon rind. Place in pan; top with batter. Bake 45 min. at 350° F. **Dutch Apple Cake:** Mix 3 cups sliced apples,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup br. sugar,  $\frac{1}{2}$  tsp. cinnamon. Spread  $\frac{1}{2}$  of batter in 8" round pan, cover with  $\frac{1}{2}$  of apples, top with rest of batter. Arrange rest of apples around edge. Bake 45 min. at 350° F. **Steamed Vanilla Pudding:** Place 1 Tbsp. jam in 8 custard cups. Fill each  $\frac{2}{3}$  full with batter. Cover with sturdy waxed paper, tie securely. Steam 45 min. Turn out, jam side up. **Lemon Sauce Pudding:** Spread batter in pan. Mix 1 cup sugar, 1 cup boiling water,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup lemon juice, 2 tsp. grated lemon rind. Pour over batter; don't stir. Bake 45 min. at 350° F. Spoon out cake upside down. **Chocolate Sundae Pudding:** Mix 2 Tbsp. butter,  $\frac{3}{4}$  cup sugar, 1 oz. sq. unsweetened chocolate,  $\frac{1}{2}$  tsp. salt,  $1\frac{2}{3}$  cups water. Stir over heat to melt. Stir 1 sq. melted chocolate into batter. Fold in nuts. Drop spoonfuls of batter on sauce. Bake 40 min. at 350° F.